COMPUTERWORLD

INSIDE

Spotlight — Users face up to the task of reconciling relational and traditional DBMS technologies. Pullout section.

In Depth — Plotting cost vs. benefits: End users get in on the act. **Page 59.**

Borland challenge to 1-2-3 scores points with beta-test users. **Page 4.**

If it looks like a Mac and it walks like a Mac, does IBM's latest PS/2 take its cues from the Macintosh? **Page 8.**

Federal government's FTS 2000 net plan runs into congressional snare. **Page 2.**

FCC proposes elimination of AT&T profit ceilings. **Page 17.**

DEC set to team with Odesta for Macintosh-VAX link. **Page 16.**

Software developers rate portability from HP 3000 to Spectrum products. **Page 94.**

Ashton-Tate publishing package shuns expensive PC options. **Page 71.**

Merger rumors race down Wall Street as investors gamble on computer industry gyrations. **Page 71.**

Intel's aging 8088 still dominates personal computer sales. **Page 33.**

Canaan's president resigns, citing personal reasons. **Page 94.**

Canaan's vanishing act vexes

BY STANLEY GIBSON
CW STAFF

Worried because he had not heard from his hardware supplier in more than six weeks, Tony Bye, the Great Britain distributor for Canaan Computer Corp., flew to the firm's Trumbull, Conn., headquarters several weeks ago. He found Canaan's factory locked shut, with a sign on the door saying the computer maker was no longer in business.

The experience was a rude awakening for Bye, who had received no formal notice from Canaan management that the company was going out of business. "We just heard by word of mouth," said Bye, who is managing director of Databench Ltd. in Marlow, England.

He later discussed the situation with Canaan distributors in West Germany, France and Belgium and found they were all likewise in the dark.

Where's everybody go?

Canaan, which was founded in 1981 and has received some $30 million in venture capital, slipped almost out of existence in recent months, apparently without telling many of its OEMs or customers. Several said they are confused and angry over what they called the silent disappearance of the minicomputer maker.

Canaan's investors, led by Hambrecht & Quist, Inc., have been scrambling to pay off debts and now say they are in the process of belatedly notifying customers.

IBM's announcement of its 9370 departmental processor, which competed directly with Canaan's VM-based minicomputer, sapped Canaan's market appeal as a departmental processor.

Continued on page 4

9370 hits the ground running

Large-volume shipments should push IBM mini past sales target

BY JAMES CONNOLLY
CW STAFF

IBM's goal of selling 5,000 of its 9370 mid-range systems by year's end appears within reach as the minicomputers gain a foothold as distributed processors in major corporations, according to several IBM observers.

Analysts recently eyed 9370 shipments and users' buying intentions reported last week that IBM's projection for the last six months of this year is realistic and predicted that IBM will sell 15,000 to 20,000 of the minicomputers during each of the next few years. Only a few of the early shipments have been replacements for IBM 4361 or 4331 systems, with the balance being used in pilot programs for major 9370-based MIS applications.

In addition, one analyst said, IBM will soon release several major corporations from worldclass announcements as it announces a half-dozen or more orders, each for 300 to 400 9370s.

That analyst, Kimball Brown

of San Jose, Calif., research firm Dataquest, Inc., added that key 9370 accounts are being handled by IBM's Federal Systems Division.

"The wraps are going to come off in August," Brown said,

noting that IBM is expected to free customers such as Ford Motor Co. and United Airlines from two-year nondisclosure agreements.

"What is going to happen is

Continued on page 6

DEC again rewrites price tags

BY DAVID BRIGHT
CW STAFF

MAYNARD, Mass. — Digital Equipment Corp. restructured its pricing last week for the second time in five months, raising the prices of high-end VAX 8000 systems while cutting the costs of smaller models.

Analysts said the move sets the stage for next month's scheduled introduction of the Microvax III system.

DEC also reduced the prices of its older PDP-11 line by an unspecified amount, dropped the price of the Microvax 2000 workstation by 17% to 20% and increased the price of "the balance" of its hardware and software products by less than 5%, according to a statement. DEC did not answer requests to specify the products affected.

Although DEC has lately been making low-end prices more attractive, the company has simultaneously increased high-end prices. Analysts suggested that this latest restructuring could be a response to the recent start of 9370 system shipments by IBM.

At the same time, DEC announced lower cost memory modules for the VAX 8000 systems that use 134-bit chips to reduce

Continued on page 93

Fortune 500 slowly warming to PS/2

BY ED SCANNELL and ALAN J. RYAN
CW STAFF

IBM's Personal System/2 series has made inroads into Fortune 500 companies, but concerns over its unproven technology and the lack of an advanced operating system are stalling some purchasing plans, according to MIS managers at more than a dozen Fortune 500 companies who were interviewed last week.

Managers also said the machines are not causing them to scale back plans to buy IBM Personal Computer-compatible systems.

The interviewers indicated that firms that have placed significant orders are, for the most part, airlines and insurance companies — plan to reach PS/2s — especially Model 30s — to affiliated installations. Other Fortune 500 companies said they are best and plan to purchase between 50 and 200 systems during the remainder of this year as

well as a sizable quantity of compatibles.

"We're committed to the PS/2 as a product, as opposed to ordering IBM PC ATs," said Daniel Cavanagh, senior vice-

president of MIS at Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in New York. He added, "That doesn't mean we would stop buying plugcompatible equipment" as PS/2 clones become available.

Continued on page 8

The shift is on

Surveys of IBM mainframe sites in U.S. indicate increasing demand for PS/2

PERCENT OF MONTHLY ORDERS

	PC AT	PC XT
April	May	June

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY FOCUS RESEARCH, INC.
CW CHART: MITCHELL J. HAYES

IN THIS ISSUE

Building bridges. "It's a mainframe-class product on a micro," one insider says about Unisys's Ally, a 4GL designed on reusable code aimed at the Unix and MS-DOS worlds. The initial release will support Oracle's relational DBMS and Dbase III. Page 10.

Brushup. ADR upgrades Datacom/DB, its relational-like DBMS, to take advantage of MVS/XA, reduce CPU utilization time and trim response time. Page 93.

NEWS

4 Borland spreadsheet to go head-to-head with Lotus's 1-2-3.

6 IBM cuts prices of 3090 Models 300E, 600E.

6 Unisys President Stern resigns.

8 Intel charges Hyundai with EPROM patent infringement.

8 Fortran 8X opponents agree that the language is too complex.

8 PS/2 line beefed up with high-end Model 80, 8086-based Model 25.

8 IBM designs PS/2 Model 25 to play off Mac's strengths.

12 Leading Edge announces PC AT compatible.

12 NCR ends eight-year battle, pays $6M in user suit.

13 Cleveland start-up introduces add-in board for PS/2s.

13 Microsoft's Chart aimed at PC business, science applications.

16 DEC, Odesta zero in to develop data base for Mac, VAX computers.

17 FCC favors lifting profit ceilings, imposing price caps for AT&T.

17 Bankamerica chooses AI to assist lending process.

18 Tandy unveils PCs for spectrum of performance needs.

93 Ashton-Tate offers occasional users low-priced desktop package.

94 Two utility suppliers convert wares to run on HP processors.

SOFTWARE & SERVICES

25 Ohio hospital adapts to changing information center role.

25 Canadian underdog's job scheduler threatens Computer Associates product.

25 Software AG session manager displays 10 screens.

Sweden's S.E. Banken bets on MIS. Page 62.

MICROCOMPUTING

33 Chips and Technologies revamps AT chip set to match for PS/2.

33 Motorola marketing managers chip away at 80386.

33 Intel 8088 PC manufacturers continue to report brisk sales.

NETWORKING

41 Banks move to EDI services.

41 Sears cashes in with SNA.

41 Gateway opens up products to support Advanced Network.

SYSTEMS & PERIPHERALS

51 DEC preps Microvax III.

51 NCR offers mainframe maintenance on System/36s.

51 McDonnell Douglas adds six systems to Pick-based line.

51 Pacific Gas & Electric's MIS weathers climate shift.

51 Locom designs memory cards for IBM 4381s.

Quotable

" *I was a very powerful and effective machine. The whole thing's a tragedy.* "

TONY BUY
DATAERON LTD.

On Canson's interview.
See story page 1.

MANAGEMENT

63 Guide president defines group's focus.

63 Swedish bank wields DP for profit.

COMPUTER INDUSTRY

71 New bound pumps TRW's Customer Service Division.

71 Industry battles Customs Service parts tariff.

71 Intellicorp seeks conventional hardware markets.

EMPLOYMENT TODAY

77 Vendors seek technology know-how for marketing positions.

SPOTLIGHT

Relational DBMSs are coming on strong, but their position right now is as an adjunct to existing systems.

Pullout section.

IN DEPTH

59 End users put a dollar value on the risk of a new system. By Howard Miller.

OPINION & IDEAS

23 Withington gives cold shoulder to integration.

25 Betts profits from Pentagon research.

33 Zachmann gives Prime thumbs-up.

41 Fleig supports LAN vendor hookups.

51 Connolly investigates the upper mid-range.

63 Ludium learns management lesson from the Iran scandal.

71 Wider separates fact from fiction.

DEPARTMENTS

22 Editorial

64 Book Review

81 Calendar

81 Buy Sell Swap

105 Inside Lines

COMPUTERWORLD

AUGUST 10, 1987

NEWS

Congressman, GSA spar over federal net plan

BY MITCH BETTS
CW STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The federal government's effort to acquire an upgraded private network called Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) 2000 was thrown into turmoil last week. A key member of Congress challenged the government's entire approach to the $4.5 billion procurement just a few weeks before bids are due on Aug. 31.

Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Texas) urged the General Services Administration (GSA) to completely restructure the contract so that it can be awarded to multiple vendors rather than follow the winner-take-all approach of the current procurement.

GSA Administrator Terence C. Golden rejected Brooks' suggestion, a spokesman said, and the GSA is proceeding on its original path. The agency is said to believe that a single-vendor network would be cheaper, because of volume discounts, and easier to manage.

In response to Brooks' criticism, GSA officials emphasized that the 10-year contract can be terminated and opened for a new round of competitive bidding after four years if any problems develop.

Explosive action

Brooks, the tenacious chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations, could still torpedo the GSA's FTS 2000 strategy through oversight hearings and legislation.

"If Brooks beats them about the head and shoulders and prevails . . . then that would be a total abort," said Walt Dodson, research director for International Data Corp.'s Washington Division. Dodson explained that the multivendor approach would be such a major change that the GSA would have to terminate the current FTS 2000 procurement and start over.

The GSA wants to replace its outdated intercity network for federal agencies — the largest

private network in the world — with an integrated voice and data private network called FTS 2000.

Brooks, concerned that the government will be locked into a single contractor for the 10-year life of the contract, wants it to be split on a 70%-30% basis between two vendors and rebid every three years to determine which vendor gets the bigger share.

But Martin Marietta Corp. threatened to pull out of the bidding if the procurement is changed to meet Brooks' demands. Martin Marietta is bidding for the contract as leader of a team that includes MCI Communications Corp. Martin Marietta opposes changes that break the contract into pieces, a spokesman said.

AT&T, the only other bidder, does not oppose the Brooks proposal. An AT&T spokeswoman said the carrier is preparing its bid for the current procurement but considers Brooks' multivendor approach an acceptable one.

The FTS 2000 procurement has also run into several other problems in the last few weeks:

• AT&T charged in federal court that the regional Bell holding companies have promised to provide the Martin Marietta team with interexchange services that are prohibited by the court order on AT&T divestiture. The Bell companies denied the accusation, calling it an AT&T ploy to knock out a competitor.

• The GSA contract officer for FTS 2000 was recently replaced, sources said, because of a possible conflict of interest.

• The Federal Communications Commission turned down a GSA request that the FTS 2000 carriers be exempt from common-carrier rate regulation. But the GSA, which wants a fixed-price contract, said it was satisfied that the ruling will allow the carriers to file fixed-price tariffs.

• The U.S. General Accounting Office reported that the GSA's initial decisions concerning FTS 2000 were made without adequate analysis.

CORRECTIONS

Computer Solutions, Inc. was inadvertently omitted from the Spotlight MRP II software chart [CW, July 6]. Its product, Growthpower, contains 16 modules such as financial, manufacturing (including manufacturing resource planning) and marketing. It runs on the Hewlett-Packard Co. 3000 series, includes real-time updating for all transactions and an integrated accounting/financial system. A

typical system sells for between $40,000 and $75,000. The company's phone number is (617) 229-2200.

Data 3 Systems, Inc.'s MRPS 38-S and MRPS 38-P MRP software are based on both net and regeneration logic and offer relational data base features. The MRPS 38-S has 260 U.S. site licenses; the MRPS 38-P has 10 [CW, July 6].

> **" Thanks to ADR/eMail the eastern hemisphere knows what the western hemisphere is doing."**
>
> Ron Blue, V.P. Information Resources
> American President Companies, Ltd.

S taying ahead of the competition today takes a company with quick reflexes. And the best way to improve your company's reflexes is to improve its communications.

That's why hundreds of companies like American President Companies, Ltd., The Country Companies and Emery Chemicals use ADR/eMAIL.®

American President relies on ADR/eMAIL to keep its customer's shipments on schedule. ADR/eMAIL exchanges vital information between 4,000 employees at more than 100 locations throughout North America and Asia.

Communicating with ADR/eMAIL is better than by telephone or telex. ADR/eMAIL makes sure urgent messages get priority treatment by organizing them in priority order. And by letting people preview their messages before they read them. ADR/eMAIL is also easy to use. Because ADR/eMAIL understands every-day business language. No matter what language you conduct business in.

And ADR/eMAIL is easy to install and maintain. Most companies already have everything ADR/eMAIL needs—an IBM mainframe, CRTs, 328x printers, PCs and TP networks.

To find out how easy it is to give your company this world-class electronic mail system call 1-800-ADR-WARE.

ADR PERFORMANCE SOFTWARE.
Unlock the potential.

ADR

AN AMERITECH COMPANY

Applied Data Research, Inc. Orchard Road & Rt 206, CN-8, Princeton, NJ 08540 1-201-874-9000.

Borland set to challenge 1-2-3

Users impatient for Lotus upgrade say Silicon spreadsheet a contender

BY STEPHEN JONES
CW STAFF

SCOTTS VALLEY, Calif. — Borland International President Philippe Kahn is expected to announce today that Borland is developing a spreadsheet that will go head-to-head with the venerable Lotus Development Corp. 1-2-3 in the corporate decision-making software market, sources close to the company said last week.

The product, which has been beta-tested at sites such as Price Waterhouse and GTE Corp. for the last three weeks, offers a soft interface that can be customized by the user.

It can also read and write files from 1-2-3, Microsoft Corp.'s Multiplan and Computer Associates International, Inc.'s Supercalc. While Borland has emphasized that the software is still being developed, sources said the company has guaranteed delivery by year's end.

Expected to be priced between $200 and $300, early versions of the offering have scored points with some users who until now have relied primarily on 1-2-3. Version 2.01 of 1-2-3 is cur-

rently listed at $495.

"I'm very impressed with it; it's more intuitive than 1-2-3, but it's similar enough to feel like you're running a Lotus program," said Don Smith, a partner with Price Waterhouse in Chicago who acts as the firm's coordinator of microcomputer consulting.

Grab market share

If the product takes off, it could help Borland grab a chunk of Lotus's share in the market for microcomputer business decision-making tools.

That fits in with the philosophy of the expansion-minded Kahn, who last month guaranteed Borland a foothold in the data base management business by gobbling up Paradox publisher Ansa Software.

Sources, who asked not to be identified, said months of speculation about the Borland spreadsheet will end today when Kahn releases a formal statement about the product. Kahn could not be reached for comment.

Known as Silicon, the spreadsheet's strongest point might be the graphics and charting capabilities it produces using IBM's

Enhanced Graphics Adapter. Features include three-dimensional images and exploding pie charts. One user reported the ability to change fonts and make slick-looking charts without the bother of going into a graph package.

'Beats Lotus hands-down'

One tester, who has been using 1-2-3 for the last four years, said Silicon's sharp graphics features "beats Lotus hands-down."

He added that the program has about 500 pages of detailed documentation that is easier to read than earlier product manuals from Borland such as Reflex.

The product also recalculates spreadsheet updates faster than 1-2-3 because it picks out only those numbers that have been changed and ignores the rest during recalculations, testers said.

Integrated graphics, meanwhile, are reported to accommodate the Paradox and Reflex data bases.

Silicon's high functionality could fill a void for users who have grown impatient waiting for long-rumored enhancements of 1-2-3 Release 2.0.

"As we add additional spreadsheets and wait for Lotus's enhancements, we'll strongly consider the Borland product," Smith said. "The added graphics capabilities are something we always wanted and will certainly want."

Why another one?

But some industry watchers are less enthused about the pending product, with one microcomputer dealer from the Midwest asking: "Why does the world need another spreadsheet? All of corporate America is trained on 1-2-3."

And others questioned whether Borland could win in a David vs. Goliath battle with Lotus. "Frankly, I think Borland could be spending its money better," said Bruce Johnston, a senior analyst with First Boston Corp. in New York. "It seems that Philippe is intent on taking on the big boys, and that's going to be tough."

Despite its early inroads into Microsoft's share of the language market, Johnston and Borland would be better off targeting niches in the microcomputer software business in which the likes of Lotus and Microsoft are not to be found. Selling low-cost programs into such niches helped the $280 million company gain initial success as a start-up in 1983.

Vanishing act

Several rounds of layoffs led to a restructuring period in May in which two Hambrecht & Quist officials, Michael Preletz and Jerry Burk, took over the reins of the company.

All employees dismissed

About eight weeks ago, virtually all remaining employees were dismissed, and on July 6, an eviction order was executed on behalf of Canaan's landlord, according to the records of the Superior Court in Bridgeport, Conn. Subsequently, some 300 to 400 computers plus peripherals were moved to a Bridgeport warehouse, according to an employee of the storage company. Two weeks ago, Hambrecht & Quist put Richard Rifenburgh of the firm's Boston office in charge of what remained of Canaan.

Rifenburgh has since relinquished control of the company's assets to Accent Systems Corp. in Pittsburgh. In an agreement currently being finalized, Accent will service the installed base of Canaan systems and perhaps sell systems from inventory in the hope of paying off Canaan's creditors, according to Rifenburgh, who is currently chairman of Canaan. Scott Oki, an Accent executive, is serving as president.

Now, Canaan has arranged with its landlord to regain pos-

session of its machines and is in the process of shipping them to Accent, according to Rifenburgh. As of last week, Bye said, he had still not been informed of Canaan's condition.

"We're now faced with the challenge of maintaining them [Canaan computers]," he said, indicating that he has been attempting to obtain old Canaan machines to support his user base of five customers. Data-bench had sold the system with a project management software package. "They run very well. It was a very powerful and effective machine. The whole thing's a tragedy," Bye said.

Left in the dark

Other users and distributors echoed Bye's account of having been left in the dark by Canaan, Hambrecht & Quist and Accent Systems.

"It boggles my mind. The big disappointment was that we would have expected Canaan to notify the installed base. I didn't hear from Accent, either," said Spike Kasper, president of Norwalk, Conn.-based Document Systems, Inc., which is leasing a Canaan DCS 6100 system and using it for development. Kasper said he has contacted Accent personnel on his own and that he has attempted, without success, to speak with Hambrecht & Quist personnel.

Kasper said he had hoped that Canaan would eventually market

his firm's product, a mainframe-based document text storage and retrieval system. Document Systems will now develop solely for IBM's 9370, he said. Kasper expressed surprise and disappointment at Canaan's fate. "Their system did what it said it would do. I can't figure out why they weren't able to capitalize on the 9370 market," he said.

"They were remiss, not notifying us," said another user, who asked not to be named. "We have had no information from Canaan or Accent. We heard about it through the grapevine." The user, who has been running two Canaan processors for about one year, added, "We kind of like the system."

Rifenburgh told *Computerworld* that he is in the process of informing Canaan customers "as fast as humanly possible."

"Customers have every right to be unhappy," Rifenburgh said. Formerly treasurer and a venture investor in Accent Systems, Rifenburgh joined Hambrecht & Quist eight weeks ago.

Accent was created in November 1985 to service the workstations of Perq Systems Corp., a company that had just ceased operations. Since then, Accent has been playing off Perq creditors with maintenance revenue — much in the manner in which the company plans to pay off Canaan's debts.

Ron Ritchie, who was president of Canaan for more than a

year, until May, attributed Canaan's demise to IBM's 9370 departmental computer. Canaan would have brought its product to market in time to fill a need for IBM 370-type mid-range processors, he said, "if IBM had not pronounced the 9370."

Ritchie agreed with the notion that IBM "validates" a market by announcing products for it, but he added that the market is only fertile for competitors after IBM ships products — not before. He pointed to the IBM Personal Computer clone market as an example.

Overly optimistic

Another employee said Canaan lost 18 firm orders on the day the 9370 was announced. He added that Canaan made the mistake of building processors based on overly optimistic sales projections. When orders were canceled, Canaan was left with the processors in inventory.

Another former Canaan employee said Canaan had installed 30 to 40 systems in the U.S. "Between the revenue from systems and maintenance, I believe they could still cover all the debt," he said.

The company had reportedly received more than $30 million in venture capital investment from Hambrecht & Quist and other investors, including General Electric Venture Capital Group and Alan Patricof Associates.

IBM shaves prices on 3090s

Upgrades on 300E and 600E also cost less than month after first shipment

BY STANLEY GIBSON
CW STAFF

Less than a month after initial customer shipments, IBM recently cut prices on its 3090 Models 300E and 600E and on upgrades to those machines.

The price of a Model 600E processor unit was lowered by $600,000, from $10,944,000 to $10,344,000, and the price of a Model 300E processor unit was cut by $150,000, from $5,750,000 to $5,600,000. Upgrades to 600E and 300E machines were cut by up to 20%.

The first customer shipments of the 3090 E models were announced July 1. To be eligible for

the price cut, machines must have a date of installation or effective date of purchase on or after July 28, according to IBM.

Always count on a cut

"We'll take the $600,000 and say, 'Thank you very much,'" said George DiNardo, executive vice-president of Mellon Bank NA. Mellon is in the process of upgrading a 3090 Model 600 to a Model 600E. "Anyone who didn't figure on an August or September cut was a candidate for the loony bin," DiNardo said, explaining that he always requests a two-month lead allowance on new systems or upgrades in order to be eligible for

possible price cuts that take effect after the initial shipping date.

Bob Djurdjevic of Annex Research, Inc. said many customers now include such an on-site test allowance clause in their contracts, generally for a period of 60 days. "IBM wants its sales force to focus on these models. They think they have a marketing advantage over Amdahl and NAS," Djurdjevic said, explaining that the controller IBM uses to manage these processors is more sophisticated than the two controllers Amdahl Corp. and National Advanced Systems Corp. must use to manage three processors in their systems.

"NAS and Amdahl will have

to redesign their systems controllers to handle three- and six-way systems," he said, adding that he has made no adjustment to his estimates of residual values on the processors as a result of the price cuts. "The price cuts are really cosmetic. It creates a talking point for sales reps."

IBM's upgrade price changes were lowered as follows:

- A Model 300E-to-Model 600E upgrade was reduced from $5,194,000 to $4,744,000.
- A Model 200-to-Model 300E upgrade was reduced from $1,755,000 to $1,605,000.
- A Model 200E-to-Model 300E upgrade was reduced from $1,605,000 to $1,455,000.
- A Model 400-to-Model 600E upgrade was reduced from $3,160,000 to $2,560,000.
- A Model 400E-to-Model 600E upgrade was reduced from $3,035,000 to $2,435,000.

Unisys president resigns

BLUE BELL, Pa. — Unisys Corp. President Paul C. Stern, the company's third-ranking executive, resigned unexpectedly last week. Unisys made the announcement in conjunction with a restructuring of top management that observers said will streamline the firm's decision making.

Stern, 48, said in a prepared statement that his departure was amicable. He did not disclose any future career plans, saying he wanted to devote more time to family and investment interests. Stern, former president of Burroughs Corp., said he will be available to Unisys for assistance and support in the coming months.

Unisys will discontinue the president's position.

The restructuring was seen as a signal that Unisys is moving out of its transitional phase from the Burroughs-Sperry Corp. merger. Chairman W. Michael Blumenthal announced the dissolution of the four-member Office of the President, which included himself and Stern, and assigned specific responsibilities to the two other members.

Former Sperry President Joseph J. Kroger, Unisys's vice-chairman, will head up Unisys's marketing strategy. James A. Unruh, executive vice-president, will oversee financial and international operations.

The changes also included the assignment of Vice-President Joseph M. Tucci to direct the U.S. information systems business. The changes take effect Oct. 1.

IBM's 9370

that you are going to see IBM getting a lot of government bids and big commercial bids through the Federal Systems Division. I think there are probably a half-dozen or so of these Ford-type bids that are ready to roll out," Brown said. He explained that the Federal Systems Division has taken charge of many 9370 accounts because of that division's charter as a systems integrator.

Brown contended that the large scale and lengthy term of the division's contracts require IBM to provide products, including the networking and software tools that the 9370's critics have used it lacks, first to the Federal Systems Division and later to the direct sales force.

Brown said only about 500 of the 5,000 shipments for this year are replacements for 4361 type systems.

Meanwhile, George Weiss, an analyst with the Gartner Group, Inc. research firm in Stamford, Conn. concurred that the early shipments are reaching "primarily very large enterprises with the potential for large volume."

Weiss said the typical buyer has been a large company that is decentralizing its mainframe operations and is currently using a 9370 with plans to buy many more if the system meets its needs.

Weiss said the Gartner Group expects IBM to ship 20,000 to 25,000 9370s per year beginning in 1988 or 1989. He noted that many potential 9370 users, including those with office automation needs and IBM DOS/VSE users, remain uncommitted to the 9370 pending

IBM's introduction of a system code-named Silverlake, which was designed as a successor to the System/36 and 38.

"I still think there are some intra-IBM factors that make the 9370 not a done deal except in those decentralized applications I was talking about," Weiss said.

He said the applications involved tend to run under VM and the 4300 line's traditional DOS/VSE user base has yet to be a major factor in 9370 sales.

Forrester Research, Inc., a Cambridge, Mass.-based market research group, estimated that around 9370 shipments will hit the 23,710 mark by 1991, about

can do the job," McCarthy noted. He added that a Profs successor being written under IBM's Systems Application Architecture may address the current product's shortcomings.

McCarthy also said many 9370s will be sold as replacements for the IBM 8100 distributed processor when a migration aid is available and that the release of IBM's MVS/IS in 1990 will make it easier to distribute mainframe applications on the 9370.

In a recent survey of 26 Fortune 1,000 corporations, Forrester found that slightly more than half have no plans to order a

rival, Digital Equipment Corp.

DEC last week appeared to be countering IBM's 9370 deliveries with the announcement of lower prices and increased memory capacities for several DEC VAX 8000 models that compete with the 9370 (see story page 11).

In a buying survey it conducted several months ago, Computer Intelligence in La Jolla, Calif., found that most of the systems being replaced by 9370s are small 4300s.

A spokesman said the company also noticed a handful of non-IBM processors, such as Honeywell Bull, Inc. minicomputers, are being displaced but said many of the 9370 orders are for new applications.

Chris Hallgren, an analyst with Framingham, Mass.-based market research firm International Data Corp., said it is too early to know which competitors will be hurt by the 9370, although he raised the possibility of Wang Laboratories, Inc.

"Companies like Wang built their reputation by being small systems vendors with strong IBM compatibility, at least in terms of their communications," he said.

Hallgren said early indications are that the 9370s are being shipped primarily to companies with large data centers that have numerous branch offices such as banks, insurance companies and airlines.

Meanwhile, Dataquest's Brown noted that attempts to measure the 9370's market appeal have been hampered because IBM prohibits such firms from publicly speaking about the 9370 or even responding to a research group's buying intention survey for two years, or until IBM feels comfortable with the system's performance and waives the ban.

Hyundai hit by Intel suit

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Intel Corp. filed suit last week against South Korean firm Hyundai Electronics America, Inc. and Hyundai Electronics Co., alleging patent infringement of erasable programmable read-only memory chips.

Intel, one of several U.S. chip makers to lobby for federal anti-dumping measures against Japanese competitors last year, also asked the U.S. International Trade Commission to investigate its patent infringement charges regarding the chips.

Intel also named two U.S. chip design firms and three U.S. distributors as defendants, alleging that they worked with Hyundai to develop and sell the allegedly infringing chips.

Mini revival

Shipment projections for leading vendors show rapid acceptance of IBM's 9370

Source: IDC, Forrester, AT&T
INFORMATION PROVIDED BY FORRESTER RESEARCH, INC.
CW CHART MITCHELL J. HAYES

the New York investment firm of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. projected an installed base of 141,964 systems by 1991.

A surprising number of 9370s are now being shipped with IBM's Professional Office System (Profs), reported John C. McCarthy, research manager at Forrester.

"Some people are trying to force the 9370 as an office automation and personal computer integration vehicle with Profs, but I just don't think that Profs

9370, while seven of the sites have a 9370 on order and five said they plan to order a system.

DEC may reap rewards

In another survey, West Barnstead, Conn.-based research firm Focus Research Systems found that in departmental applications at large companies, the 9370's greatest impact will be on the System/38. IBM's moves in the departmental computing market, Focus said, will fuel market growth and thus benefit its chief

Opponents bemoan ANSI Fortran 8X additions

BY CHARLES BABCOCK
CW STAFF

Although opponents of the proposed Fortran 8X standard differ in their opinions of specific features, a cross section of those surveyed last week appears to agree that too much has been added to the language.

"We thought the ANSI X3J3 Committee was taking the language to a much greater order of change than we thought judicious," said Michael Maynard, a Unisys Corp. spokesman at company headquarters in Blue Bell, Pa.

"The stand we took was that the language was too large and incorporated too many experimental features," said Robert C. Allison, senior engineer in the compiler development group of Harris Corp., another opponent of the standard.

Heavy hitters opposed

The X3J3 Committee submitted the proposal standard, currently called Fortran 8X to reflect the uncertainty of the year of its likely approval, to its parent committee after a 26-9 vote in June. Among the nine opponents were a number of key Fortran compiler writers and users, including IBM, Digital Equipment Corp., Unisys, Harris and Boeing Computer Services.

DEC's X3J3 representative, Gary Robinson, manager of corporate standards, said Fortran is one of the languages most often used by DEC customers and that the firm wants to see a new Fortran standard emerge. Nevertheless, DEC strongly opposes the 8X proposal.

Robinson said the X3J3 Committee is attempting to add array processing to Fortran compilers at a time when the job can be done better in hardware. Two start-up manufacturers offer the feature. Putting array processing into the standard now will retard the development of this new technology, he charged.

Out with the old?

Robinson also attacked the committee's proposal to name "deprecated features" in Fortran with the understanding that they will be dropped in the next full version of the language. Robinson said such a move will make Fortran 66 and Fortran 77 programs incompatible with the new standard and that users will resist converting to the new standard.

He drew an analogy to the Cobol 85 opposition that emerged in the user community when it became known that compilers meeting the new standard would not be able to compile programs written under earlier versions. "These languages are just too old. We can't say we don't want to use their older features,"
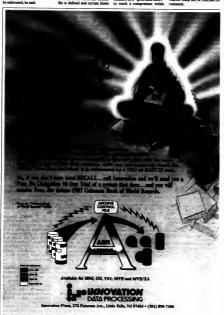
Robinson said.

In addition, Robinson said the committee has a number of options to invoke that ensure 16-, 32- and 64-bit machines yield the same answer to a mathematical problem but chose none of them, DEC advocated this issue be addressed, he said.

Another feature that DEC wants to see revised is the INCLUDE statement in the Fortran 8X proposal. During a compile, an INCLUDE statement prompts the compiler to take code from an outside file. "The user is better off if the outside file is defined and certain limits

put on it in the original program. The committee left it open-ended," Robinson said.

Brian L. Thompson, senior technical staff member at Concurrent Computer Corp., said he voted in favor of the proposed standard as a "good faith effort" to reach a compromise within

the committee but that "we morally side with those who are against it."

Although the proponents include a number of sizable compiler writers and manufacturers, there were several compiler producers besides Concurrent who voted in favor of Fortran 8X.

IBM representative Richard Weaver could not be reached for comment.

PS/2 Model 80 storage raised

Enlarged 314M-byte drive targets shared systems; low-end model arrives

BY ALAN J. RYAN
CW STAFF

RYE BROOK, N.Y. — IBM last week announced an expanded storage capacity version of its Personal System/2 Model 80 that will target multiuser and file server environments.

The latest high-end PS/2 offering was accompanied by the announcement of the PS/2 Model 25, an Intel Corp. 8086-based entry-level system aimed at the educational, home and local-area network markets. It was also designed to work with IBM System/36 and 38 host processors [CW, Aug. 3].

Analysts said the 20-MHz Model 80-311 machine with zero to two wait states will not adversely affect sales of the other Model 80s.

They cited the computer's main selling point as its 314M-byte 5¼-in. fixed disk drive and optional second drive of the same size.

"The lower-end Model 80s will be for people who need a high-performance workstation. This Model 80-311 will be more of a shared device," said John McCarthy, director of professional automation service at Forrester Research, Inc. in Cambridge, Mass.

Part of major thrust

Analyst Robert Tasker of The Yankee Group in Boston agreed. "One reason that the machine would have that size storage capacity is to act as a large server in a network," he said. "Another

reason is IBM is preparing a major thrust for its computer-aided design and manufacturing processing."

Brian Jeffery, managing director of International Technology Group in Los Altos, Calif., said he believes the Model 80 could end up positioned as a midrange system or as the low end of IBM's 9370.

"It is not a personal computer," he said. "Can you imagine a 628M-byte single user?"

"Certainly, you've got an engine that's in the power range of a System/36 or small 38 here," said William Zachmann, vice-president of research at International Data Corp. in Framingham, Mass. The Model 80-311, based on Intel's 80386 processor, will reportedly be available in the first quarter of 1988, IBM officials said.

No three-year lull

Forrester's McCarthy said IBM's release of the Model 80 has other implications.

"I think it shows how committed IBM is to driving the PS/2 line aggressively. We're not going to go through the three-year lull that we went through between the AT and the PS/2 machines," he added.

Standard features of the Model 80-311 include 314M bytes of fixed-disk storage, expandable to a maximum of 628M bytes with IBM's new 314M-byte Fixed Disk Drive Option 2M bytes of random-access memory, expandable to 4M bytes; IBM's Video Graphics Array

(VGA); IBM's Micro Channel architecture with 32-bit data path; a diskette controller; serial, parallel, pointing-device and keyboard ports; and VGA graphics capability integrated on the system board.

Other features include seven available slots and an IBM Enhanced PC Keyboard. The unit has a floor-standing design.

The Model 80-311 will sell for $13,995, and the 314M-byte fixed disk drive option will cost an additional $6,495.

IBM's PS/2 Model 25 will sell for $1,350, but analysts said that even with educational discounts available, IBM is not likely to topple Apple Computer, Inc.'s dominance in the educational market.

Apple 'won't lose sleep'

Senior analyst Michael Goulde of The Yankee Group said IBM will have a difficult time meeting Apple's challenge in the educational market.

"While there are certain opportunities for the Model 25 because of its aggressive pricing and aggressive educational discounting, I don't think Apple has anything to lose sleep over," he said.

Further, some analysts said the Model 25 will not make a big impact in the business market. "I don't see computers — even small companies that are using System/36s and 38s — replacing 8086 technology when, clearly, the trend in the market is for 286 and 386 technology," Goulde said.

PS/2 Model 25, left, has a much smaller footprint than the Model 30.

Model 25's Mac assault

BY JEAN S. BOZMAN
CW STAFF

IBM finally has an Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh look-alike. The Personal System/2 Model 25, which was announced last week, incorporates new features from IBM that play off the Mac's strengths in the areas of size, portability and ease of use.

First, there is the Model 25's screen. Its 64 shades of gray, combined with the system's Micro-soft Corp. Windows software, give the PS/2 the look and feel of a Macintosh. A 256-color display is also available. Users can create a text document and, without switching screens, pick up an icon from a space just below the text to start a graphics application. All the maneuvering is done with a two-button mouse, not a keyboard command.

Perhaps spurred by the need to keep things simple for the ma-

chine's intended classroom audience, IBM has done much to speed the process of getting the machines up and running. The following are some of these features:

- A cordless instruction setup sheet. Users can follow a single-sheet flyer to set up the Model 25.
- A start-up disk, which leads the first-time user through disk formatting and file labeling. Without this feature, users had to learn Microsoft Corp.'s MS-DOS commands to perform such functions.
- A single power plug for the entire system. IBM has piggy-backed the printer and system power wires so that users can plug a single power cord into a wall socket.

The entire package is also made to be portable, with a 40% smaller footprint than that of the IBM Personal Computer. A carrying case for the system is also available, making it movable like the 16-pound Macintosh, although quite a bit heavier. The Model 25 monochrome system weighs in at 28 pounds and the color version at 37 pounds.

Fortune 500

FROM PAGE 1

IBM said it has shipped 300,000 PS/2s from its production facilities to dealers and user sites as of the end of June. Storeboard, Inc.'s monthly survey of computer specialty stores showed that IBM sold 29,400 PS/2s in June, a 15% increase over May sales.

Along with IBM's sales increases, the top compatible makers — most notably Compaq Computer Corp. — have reported sales hikes as well. For June, Compaq reported a 34.5% gain over May's sales, the Storeboard study showed.

Still leery

Some users said they are hesitant to jump into the PS/2 market, not only because Microsoft Corp. and IBM's OS/2 is not available yet but because they are leery of a technology that has not had its bugs worked out.

"We're just looking right now," explained William Griggs,

director of telecommunications for Champion International Corp. in Hamilton, Ohio. "We have a couple of Model 50s in evaluation, and we'll decide soon to either go with those or with PCs clones."

"We're undecided. We've got to get [the PS/2s in-house] to make sure everything works the way it is supposed to," said Rick Migra, DP operations supervisor at Bendix Corp. in Elyria, Ohio. Migra said his company has ordered 10 PS/2 Model 50s, which will be connected to an IBM 3090 Model 200 mainframe in the fall.

Natural evolution

A handful of major corporate accounts, however, are not intimidated by the wait for OS/2 and have purchased or ordered significant numbers of PS/2s. MIS managers at such accounts said they see the machines as a natural evolution of previous IBM offerings.

"Buying PS/2s is just a continuation of buying ATs. We'll buy primarily Model 50s and

some Model 60s," said Joseph Brophy, senior vice-president of data processing at Travelers Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn. Brophy said the company has placed orders for 5,000 PS/2s. He currently has 200 units installed and expects to receive 400 per month in the next year.

In the last three months, Delta Air Lines and American Airlines have purchased several thousand Model 30s that the companies will use to replace their own dumb terminals and to resell to travel agencies.

Most large companies that have purchased PS/2s have centered their strategy around the Model 50 or 60. Some have bought a few Model 80s but will use those machines primarily as file servers in local-area networks (LAN).

Few major commitments

With the exception of the airlines, few companies have made a major commitment to the Model 30, either because its processor is too slow or because it is not compatible with the IBM Micro

Channel architecture used in the Model 50, 60 and 80, Compu-terworld found.

Most said they would prefer buying an inexpensive Intel Corp. 80286 clone to a Model 30.

"If it doesn't have the [PS/2's] Micro Channel architecture, we aren't interested. The main reason for going with the PS/2s is to be able to take advantage of what will happen in the PS/2 family. The Model 30 is the runt of the litter," said Phil Gordon, an information specialist with Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco.

Complement, not replace

At this point, most companies are buying PS/2s to complement, not replace, existing ATs and XTs. "We are adding to our inventory by adding PS/2s, but we are not getting rid of our ATs in stock," said a Travelers spokesman.

As more PS/2s are installed, MIS managers are giving existing ATs and XTs to either new employees or novice users.

However, some MIS managers are giving the older systems to key personnel to take home.

"A couple of years ago, when new things came out, we'd buy them and move the existing systems elsewhere," said Ed Klee, senior information specialist at Monsanto Co. in St. Louis. "But what we've begun to do is put some in people's homes that work in more strategic areas."

Most of the MIS managers interviewed said they are spreading all models of the PS/2 series among a broad spectrum of users — from secretaries to MIS departments and from research and development groups to top executives. While most are presently using the models as stand-alone systems, the majority of the managers said they will gradually integrate the machines into LANs or connect them to mainframes as the communications software for OS/2 becomes available.

Correspondents Julie Pitta and James Martin and Senior Editor Douglas Barney contributed to this report.

Unisys welcomes Ally to its 4GL fold

BY ROSEMARY HAMILTON
CW STAFF

Unisys Corp. expanded its fourth-generation language offerings last week with the introduction of Ally, a system for the Unix and MS-DOS worlds.

A separate version of Ally, which was previously owned by three other vendors, is offered by Digital Equipment Corp. as a VMS product called Rally.

Ally runs on Unisys Unix-based systems as well as the company's microcomputers. But the product reportedly will be offered as an independent system and will run on any hardware platform using the Unix or Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS operating systems. Also, Unisys hopes to license the system to other vendors, according to Fred Meier, vice-president of corporate program management.

James Davey, a senior consultant at Digital Consulting, Inc., said he expects the product to do well in the Unix market, in which it will compete with Unify Corp.'s Unify and Informix Software, Inc.'s Informix. He also said Ally is "light-years ahead" of development tools in the MS-DOS arena. "This is a mainframe-class product on a micro," he added.

The initial release will support the Oracle relational data base management system from Oracle Corp. and Ashton-Tate's Dbase III, Meier said.

The Ally product had a long history before its introduction. Ally development work began in 1982 at Cary, N.C.-based Foundation Computer Systems, Inc., which is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Unisys. As an independent company, Foundation licensed the product to DEC in 1984, which introduced it a year ago as Rally.

Basil Harris, senior product manager for Rally, said the system has been enhanced since DEC acquired exclusive rights to market it on the VAX. "The products are very dissimilar in terms of what the user sees. DEC added a whole user interface layer on top of Ally that makes the application development process much easier," he said.

Rally applications will be developed to work with DEC's DBMS data base management system, RDB relational data base management system, RMS file management system and All-In-1 office automation system, Harris said.

In 1984, Encore Computer Corp. purchased Foundation and the rights to Ally. But Encore sold the company to Sperry Corp. in April 1986. With the acquisition of Sperry last year by Burroughs Corp., Foundation became a part of the new corporation, Unisys.

According to Richard Goyette, corporate program manager of fourth-generation languages at Unisys, Ally received little modification after the Sperry-Burroughs deal.

Ally is based on a concept of reusable code. It contains 140 modules that are commonly used subroutines in programming applications.

Finding its place

Ally joins two other fourth-generation language offerings from Unisys. Right now, it is unclear how the three will fit together, according to Shaku Atre, president of Atre International Consultants, Inc.

Mapper, which originated from Sperry, is a development environment that focuses on end-user computing. Linc, which came from Burroughs, is intended for the complex design of business systems.

According to Meier, Ally is a combination of Mapper and Linc. But Atre said the product is very similar to Mapper and "eventually, the company will put more emphasis on whatever one is selling better; and the other one has to find a new home."

Licenses range from $695 for an MS-DOS version to $32,000 for a large Unix system version. Runtime-only licenses, which allow users to run an application developed in Ally, range in price from $200 to $8,000.

Leading Edge to ship AT compatible

BY ALAN J. RYAN
CW STAFF

CANTON, Mass. — Leading Edge Hardware Products, Inc. announced plans last week to begin shipping its Model D2 IBM Personal Computer AT-compatible computer.

The unit, manufactured by Daewoo Telecom Co. in South Korea, utilizes Intel Corp.'s 80286 processor chip and features 640K bytes of standard memory, expandable to 1M byte on the motherboard, and a 1.2M-byte floppy disk.

John Sullivan, vice-president of Leading Edge, said he expects the Model D2 will run OS/2 when that operating system becomes available from IBM and Microsoft Corp. sometime next year.

Model D2 shipments are scheduled to begin later this month and early next month in sample quantities to Leading Edge dealers, Sullivan said. "In a more representative volume will be shipped to our dealer base in the latter part of September," he said. The unit will sell for $1,495.

Also scheduled to be shipped are an optional 30M-byte hard-disk version, which will sell for $1,995, and a "supersped" drive, which will reportedly be a sub-30-msec drive with either a 30M-byte or 40M-byte hard drive, according to Sullivan. No price has been set.

Fighting bad rap
While Leading Edge has been often criticized by dealers and customers because of delays in shipping its Model D computer, Sullivan said the firm is combatting that reputation.

"We have been getting products out on a more timely basis during the last couple of months," he said.

The company said the 286 clone is one-third smaller than the comparable PC AT, with a footprint of 16 by 15¼ in. and is about 6 in. high.

NCR pays user record damages

BY CLINTON WILDER
CW STAFF

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. — NCR recently reached a multimillion dollar out-of-court agreement that represents the largest damages award ever granted in a user suit against a computer vendor.

The settlement, made earlier this year, ended eight years of legal battling between Madona Construction Co. President Alex Madonna and the Dayton, Ohio-based systems vendor. Norman Cohen, an Atlanta-based consultant to users who have sued NCR, said Madonna received almost $6 million.

An NCR spokesman denied that figure and declined further comment except to say the settlement was "amicable."

Surpasses previous record
Madonna had won a record $5.8 million damages award in a California Superior Court decision two years ago [CW, June 3, 1985], but the previous out-of-court $2.6 million award to an Oakland, Calif., dry cleaning firm, Glovatorium, Inc., in 1982.

NCR agreed to the settlement one day before its appeal of the 1985 Superior Court decision was to be heard in a Santa Barbara, Calif., appeals court, a source close to the case said.

Neither Madonna nor his attorney nor NCR would confirm the amount of the settlement.

Madonna, the leader of one of California's largest highway construction contractors, said he was "very pleased" with the settlement but declined further comment. NCR generally requires the plaintiffs in user suits to sign nondisclosure agreements after their cases are settled.

PS/2 board, floppy drive hit market

Tecmar founder's start-up leads charge as third parties solve Micro Channel puzzle

BY ED SCANNELL
CW STAFF

CLEVELAND — Cumulus Corp., a start-up company headed by Tecmar, Inc. founder Martin Alpert, last week introduced a multifunction add-in board for the IBM Micro Channel-based Personal System/2 family along with an external 5¼-in. floppy disk drive that can act as the A drive on the PS/2.

The multifunction board, called Curam, holds up to 8M bytes of memory and has an optional 2,400 bit/sec. modem and an I/O card containing a serial or a parallel port in one slot. A five-year version of the board costs $995, with 2M-and 4M-byte daughter cards priced at $595 and $995, respectively. The modem will sell for $445.

By combining multiple functions on a single board, Curam gives users who are considering a PS/2 Model 60 for its expandability a strong reason to purchase the less expensive Model 50, which has only three expansion slots, according to Cumulus President Alpert.

By using two Curam boards, users "can get 16M bytes, serial and parallel ports and a modem for the Model 50," he said. "For a lot of people, that's the difference between buying the Model 50 and Model 60."

Doing the impossible?

IBM claims the Model 50 cannot be upgraded past 7M bytes, but Alpert said Cumulus has run the system with 16M bytes, leaving one slot still open.

The multifunction board supports both the Lotus/Intel/Microsoft Expanded Memory Specification (EMS) and the Enhanced EMS. The latter can be used to run multiple IBM PC-DOS programs in more than 640K bytes of memory space; EMS is commonly used to store large

blocks of data in memory.

The external drive, called Stepping Stone, includes software and microcoded hardware, which allows it to function as the A drive. That feature is important for users of Lotus Development Corp.'s 1-2-3, which is copy protected and requires a key diskette in the A drive in order to run. Stepping Stone can also be used to convert programs from 5¼- to 3½-in. formats. The price, including a half-height drive, a controller, cabling and software, is $345, compared with $395 for IBM's

external 5¼-in. drive.

Cumulus said it is currently shipping Curam and that it intends to ship Stepping Stone in the next two weeks.

Alpert, who developed some of the first add-in products for the original IBM PC at Tecmar before selling the firm to Rexon, Inc., said nothing to dispel IBM's dominant architecture was a delicate job. "You have to be very conscious of timing, particularly in the area of direct memory access," he added.

Despite reports earlier this year from

add-in board makers that it would be extremely difficult to develop a multifunction board for the Micro Channel, Alpert said his firm had little difficulty because it "piggybacked" the daughtercards on the board, essentially creating a multifunction card from three separate boards.

Cumulus will introduce a complete line of products for the PS/2 and is now working on six products for "specific markets that are large and growing," Alpert said, including communication products that take advantage of the Micro Channel's ability to support multiple processors.

"We have a distinct strategy now, based on multiprocessors and [Microsoft and IBM's] OS/2. Our goal is to have a product ready by the time OS/2 ships," Alpert said.

Chart rewrite to offer 3-D

REDMOND, Wash. — Microsoft Corp. is scheduled to announce today a new version of Chart, a $395 graphics package for IBM Personal Computers and compatibles, that is aimed at business and scientific applications.

Microsoft Chart Version 3.0 now includes mouse support and support for three-dimensional graphics, features lacking in the firm's earlier versions. The package will be available immediately.

Unlike earlier versions, the package runs on local-area networks (LAN), including Microsoft Networks and any network compatible with IBM's PC Network. LAN support is built into the product to let users share expensive peripherals, such as laser printers and plotters, and provide users with external data. Each additional user on a network must purchase the $195 Workstation Pack. For the scientific community, the package includes expanded statistical functions such as regressions and line smoothing.

DEC starts Mac attack with VAX data link

BY DOUGLAS BARNEY
CW STAFF

MAYNARD, Mass. — In a move aimed at boosting sales of its VAX computers to Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh sites, Digital Equipment Corp. will cooperate with Odesta Corp., maker of Helix, on development of a data base that runs on both Macintoshes and VAXs.

The agreement, set for announcement tomorrow, is the first public endorsement by DEC of any Macintosh-oriented prod-uct. "It is very unusual for DEC to go this far. They get involved in very few joint announcements," said John Rutledge, vice-president of research for Dillon, Read & Co., a New York-based investment firm.

Under the agreement, DEC will supply Odesta with software and hardware for development, and Helix as a tool for DEC sales agents and give Odesta direction on product implementation. A key goal for DEC and Odesta, one source said, is to allow DEC terminals to access Helix VMX.

For DEC, the announcement is part of an overall strategy to embrace a variety of desktop architectures. "We are interested in attracting all people with devices on their desks, whether they happen to be Digital devices or other peoples' machines," said Richard Smith, DEC's manager of business development for the Microvax. DEC has already made such an effort to attach IBM Personal Computers and compatibles to VAXs and Microvaxes.

Now DEC is going after Macintosh users. "I am interested in the people who own Macintoshes and maybe don't know about Digital. They might be a lot more interested in us now that they know they can start out with Helix on the Mac and move up to the VAX with absolutely no change in the style of computing," Smith said.

Despite this agreement, DEC has still not stated its position on the Macintosh itself, which competes against DEC's Vaxmate, an IBM PC compatible.

"Don't read anything about Macs into this," Smith cautioned. Rather, it is an example of DEC's "open network policy," he argued.

Apple sees endorsement

An Apple official, however, said he believes the announcement proves that DEC is behind the Macintosh. "The DEC relationship endorses the whole concept of programming with the unique tools and approaches available in the Mac environment as much as it also endorses the Macintosh as a workstation," said Peter Hirshberg, marketing manager for desktop communications at Apple.

DEC's effort should be largely aimed at helping Odesta enhance Helix VMX, which requires a VAX or a Microvax. Unlike earlier versions of Helix, which run only on the Macintosh, Helix VMX provides applications development on a Macintosh, with much of the processing distributed on the VAX. Helix applications are developed with an icon-driven system rather than more conventional programming languages with which it can be difficult and time-consuming to work.

According to Odesta founder and President Daniel Cheifetz, the DEC backing provides a product development boost. "What they are doing is more than just a blessing. They are providing hardware and software support and a significant level of technical support," Cheifetz said.

Odesta is reportedly working to enhance Helix's access to VAX Record Management System (RMS) files. "Eighty percent of the data in VAXs is in RMS flat files. You won't have to use the Helix file structure in the future," a source said.

A Powerful Message For Cache Conscious 3880 Users.

FCC approves major AT&T rule change

Tentative plan would install price ceiling on long-distance services, remove profit cap

BY MITCH BETTS
CW STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Led by Chairman Dennist R. Patrick, the Federal Communications Commission last week voted 4-0 for a tentative proposal that would dramatically change the way the agency regulates AT&T's long-distance services and could possibly boost the carrier's profits.

The so-called "price caps" proposal, still subject to many months of public comment and FCC deliberation before becoming a final regulation, would set price ceilings on all AT&T long-distance services and remove ceilings on AT&T's profits.

The new scheme would replace the traditional form of utility regulation,

which limits the company's rate of return and sets fixed prices [CW, July 27].

Under Patrick's proposal, AT&T's earnings could increase with virtually no limit, in order to reward the carrier for cutting costs. AT&T could raise or lower rates for long-haul services at will, as long as it does not exceed the price cap, which would be adjusted annually.

Users question price caps

For AT&T's largest customers, the key issues will be the determination of which services get price caps, the reasonableness of the initial price caps and the soundness of the factors used to make annual adjustments, according to James S. Blaszak, counsel for the Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee.

In previous statements, users groups

have expressed concern that the first set of price caps will be set too high.

"What the proposal clearly gives AT&T is greater flexibility to retain revenue and make more money," Blaszak said. "It's not clear that they will — it depends on the extent to which they can make their operations more efficient."

Under rate-of-return regulation, cost-cutting efforts that push earnings above the profit ceiling must be refunded to ratepayers. With Patrick's proposal, AT&T could keep some of the earnings derived from greater efficiency.

Wall Street responded favorably to the action. AT&T's stock rose to $32 a share, up 25 cents, in very active trading on the day of the FCC's vote.

The commission said that rate-of-return regulation should be replaced be-

cause it has numerous flaws, including perverse incentives to inflate and shift costs from unregulated business ventures to regulated services, since the costs are recouped from ratepayers.

Pricing benefits cited

By contrast, Patrick explained, "price caps would appear to reduce the incentive to cross-subsidize, might reduce the stability and incentive to engage in any predatory pricing of competitive services and might increase carrier incentives to cut costs, innovate and realize efficiencies."

In addition, Patrick said price caps would protect ratepayers from sharp rate hikes.

The FCC proposal applies to so-called dominant carriers in the interstate services market, so it could be applied to the divested Bell operating companies as well as to AT&T.

However, the FCC said the new regulatory regime will first be implemented for AT&T and perhaps later for the Bell companies.

Bankamerica cozies up to AI to assist lending procedure

BY CLINTON WILDER
CW STAFF

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — As part of its effort to improve its loan portfolio and recover from massive losses, Bankamerica Corp. has turned to an unlikely source: artificial intelligence.

The U.S.'s second-largest bank recently invited 93 of its top executives from the U.S. and overseas to a series of four-day training programs on the commercial lending process. The Executive Lending Forum took place at the small Sunnyvale headquarters of start-up AI software developer Syntelligence, Inc., whose Lending Advisor expert system was the cornerstone of the training programs.

Lewis Coleman, executive vice-president of credit for Bankamerica's world banking division, said he chose an expert system because of its ability to incorporate the multiplicity of factors involved in approving or rejecting a potential debtor. Syntelligence employees programmed six actual Bankamerica loan situations into the Lending Advisor, and bank executives ran the expert system on IBM 3270 Personal Computers linked to Syntelligence's IBM 4381 mainframe.

"An AI system allows you to be able to run lots of variables in a much more efficient way and get a much better feel of the sensitivity of various credit situations," Coleman said.

Cooperative development effort

Introduced in late 1986, the Lending Advisor analyzes an array of loan-decision variables to assist loan and credit advisers with credit evaluation. Syntelligence developed the product in conjunction with loan officers at Wells Fargo Bank NA in San Francisco and Winston-Salem, N.C.-based First Wachovia Corp. Both banks recently installed a new release of the product.

Coleman was familiar with the product, as a former executive with Wells Fargo during the development effort when he

Syntelligence. To run the Bankamerica Executive Lending Forum, Coleman called on Tom Hofstedt, a Redwood City, Calif.-based bank credit consultant and former professor at Stanford University Business School.

"I had thought that expert systems were blue-sky technology, a long way off," Hofstedt said. "But the system forced the bankers to ask the right questions. The bank views its problems, to some extent, as related to bad decisions. Part of the solution to that lies in better analysis, and some of it lies in technology."

Forum participants attended daytime seminars at the Sunnyvale Sheraton, then ran the software on Syntelligence computers after regular business hours. Syntelligence did not charge a fee for the seminars but hopes to license the Lending Advisor to Bankamerica in the future, according to Syntelligence President Sheldon Breiner.

'Rapid-fire language course'

"Very few of these people were computer literate except for nine PC spreadsheet experience," Breiner said. "They did not come here to play golf. The goal was for them to look at the Bankamerica loans in ways that they hadn't before. It was like getting a rapid-fire language course."

Bankamerica's Coleman said he hopes the Executive Lending Forum experience will help overcome some suspicions about AI technology within the bank.

"In the loan business, you're making a decision about future cash flows, and there is no absolute right answer," he said. "An awful lot of people have made their careers on the value of their own judgment, and they're reluctant to deal with a system that might subtract from that value. But that comes from people who don't understand how the system works. Good analysis provides the framework for good judgment."

Although many lending banks are developing or using expert systems internally, Syntelligence's Lending Advisor is

one of only a handful of commercially available products, said AI consultant Harvey Newquist of DM Data in Scottsdale, Ariz. But, he said, commercial lending may be ripe for such a product.

"The industry shouldn't take this the wrong way, but the idea of a hamburger university like McDonald's is beginning to be true of the banking industry," Newquist said.

"You'd like to establish a base level of

performance, so something like an expert system can help do that," he added.

In a separate announcement, Syntelligence introduced a release of its expert system for the property/casualty insurance industry. Release 2.0 of the Underwriting Advisor is said to contain improved communications interfaces to accept electronic transfers of data from a user's other mainframe software applications.

PC additions keep Tandy in competitive field

BY ALAN ALPER
CW STAFF

NEW YORK — Seeking to solidify its position as a leading alternative to IBM in the microcomputer industry, Tandy Corp. last week unveiled four IBM Personal Computer-compatible systems spanning the performance spectrum.

At a press conference here, the Fort Worth, Texas, firm trotted out its first Intel Corp. 80386-based microcomputer, its initial PC-compatible laptop and an Intel 80286-based version of its Model 1000.

These micros continue Tandy's strategy of remaining compatible with existing Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS standards while providing a vechicle — via the 286- and 386-based PCs — to eventually run applications that take advantage of the multitasking capabilities of OS/2, the next-generation operating system jointly developed by IBM and Microsoft. Tandy said it will continue to study the Micro Channel architecture used in IBM's Personal System/2 line and will only provide compatible products if market requirements are identified.

Tandy said it will also continue to aim its efforts primarily at small to medium-size businesses and home users, although the company remains committed to its recently created outbound sales force, whose charter is to increase penetration of larger corporations.

Citing industry research, John Roach, Tandy's chairman and president, said approximately 3% to 4% of the country's largest corporations are Tandy customers. That figure, he conceded, was not up to initial expectations.

Analysts said last week that the Tandy PCs round out the firm's product line, offering better performance at aggressive price points. The products could enhance the company's attractiveness to large corporate accounts, but Tandy needs to learn how to sell and service major corporations and reduce overlap between its national and local sales forces before it can hope to bolster its position, analysts said.

The firm's 386-based micro, with a base price of $2,599, will be intriguing to some large companies with budgetary restrictions, but aggressive pricing is not always sufficient to attract large corporate users, noted Tom Roberts, an analyst with International Data Corp. in Framingham, Mass. "It's still a Tandy or Radio Shack machine, which has little status in large corporations," he said.

Tandy's top-of-the-line Model 4000 comes standard with one 3½-in. 1.44M-byte floppy disk drive and a 386 microprocessor running at 16 MHz. The Model 4000's bus structure is compatible with IBM's PC XT and AT and offers two 8-bit expansion slots and six 16-bit slots. It will operate as a stand-alone processor or a file server on a PC network and support MS-DOS 3.3, OS/2 and AT&T's Unix System V, Release 3.

With a 20M-byte drive, the Model 4000 is priced at $3,499. Adding a 40M-byte drive boosts the price to $4,299. In contrast, IBM's Model 80-041 lists for $6,995, and Compaq Computer Corp.'s Model 40 costs $6,499.

Laptop debut boasts clarity

Tandy's first PC-compatible laptop — the 1400 LT — features a backlit, supertwist LCD, which is said to provide greater viewing clarity. Priced at $1,599, the Intel 8088-based portable features 768K bytes of random-access memory, dual 720K-byte 3½-in. floppy disk drives, a 76-key keyboard with 12 function keys and a serial and a parallel interface. The unit includes a 12V battery pack with a life of four hours and an AC adapter. An optional spare battery pack is available for $79.95, the company said.

The high-end 286-based Model 1000 — the 1000 TX — is priced at $1,119. The 1000 TX offers 640K bytes of internal storage, expandable to 768K bytes; a single 720K-byte 3½-in. floppy disk drive; five expansion slots; and MS-DOS 3.2. The machine comes bundled with Personal Deskmate 2, Tandy's second-generation graphics-oriented user interface that uses Microsoft Windows conventions and features integrated applications.

Other announcements by Tandy included the following:

• Two versions of its Model 3000. Tandy increased the clock speed of its original Model 3000 to 12 MHz and reduced the price by $200 from $1,999. The 8-MHz Model 3000 HL was reduced in price by $200 to $1,499, making it Tandy's lowest cost "OS/2-ready" computer, the firm noted.

• A version of the Deskmate integrated software package for computing professionals using any of Tandy's PC-compatible systems. Professional Deskmate is priced at $149.95. Through Deskmate facilities, users can share applications such as electronic mail or phone listings. Users can exchange data via RS-232 interconnection, a 3Com Corp. network or Tandy's Tandylink twisted-pair network.

• The $699 Model 1000 HX, which features MS-DOS 2.11 loaded into read-only memory and includes a single 720K-byte 3½-in. floppy disk drive.

All the Tandy products are currently available except the Model 3000s, which will be available in the fourth quarter, the company said.

Escape

• SLOW RESPONSE TIME
• HIGH COSTS
• CONFLICTING PRIORITIES

Come to

REALIA

EDITORIAL
Who's the boss?

Steve Stanton calls them the "Johns and Marys."

We all know them. They're the people in the various discrete departments in organizations — marketing, sales, engineering, etc. — who started out as informal advisers to personal computer users years ago and eventually evolved into the micro gurus of today. They are the driving force behind micro purchase and implementation strategies, Stanton holds.

Down the hall from Stanton at the Index Group, Inc., a widely respected Cambridge, Mass.-based MIS consultancy, is Tom Davenport, research director and former end-user computing manager at Harvard University.

Davenport sees the situation differently, with MIS calling the shots and — rightfully so, he says — driving corporate micro strategies.

Each consultant can point to numerous examples in the real world to support his viewpoint. And each is correct, because the real world today is a mishmash of differing micro implementation strategies. And this begs the other question, Which strategy is the best? Should MIS assert itself in the micro area to the extent it has with larger systems? Or is it a better idea to leave the development of micro strategies to John and Mary?

One thing is clear: MIS is increasingly cited as the department with primary responsibility for implementing micro strategies and specifying PC purchase plans. A survey earlier this year of several hundred *Computerworld* readers showed MIS holding this primary responsibility in seven out of 10 cases. This data is fully supported in a soon-to-be-released independent survey of 1,000 medium-size and large firms.

So while a trend is apparent, the question still remains as to whether the trend is a desirable one. Our feeling is that it is not only desirable but also essential to the long-term viability of information systems strategies.

Furthermore, it seems that this desirability is being recognized by the Johns and Marys, as former micro managers are steadily moving into mainstream MIS operations in many organizations. Such managers say they gain more respect in doing so, and they certainly position themselves closer to the seats of corporate power, since information systems are rapidly being absorbed into the organization infrastructure.

A similar potentially contentious situation is brewing between MIS and communications professionals. As greater proportions of information outlays fund expanded data and telecommunications operations, telecommunications managers are seeking greater influence and independence from their MIS bosses.

What MIS needs to do is strike a fine balance between the need to grant greater autonomy to subdepartments and the need to hold the information structure together with a skillfully crafted, integrated strategy. This will increasingly require the compromising skills of Henry Clay, the managerial acumen of Lee Iacocca and the visionary abilities of Jeanne Dixon. Any takers?

TELL THEM I'LL BE THERE AS SOON AS I CAN.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Employee hunting

This is an open letter to those who need programmers.

You will never find the person you are looking for if you rely on your personnel department to screen applications. I know because, after two months and 50 applications, I have yet to talk to a real computer person.

Obviously, I have been going about my job search in the wrong way. Actually, it has been several wrong ways. But what do you really want — an expert on job hunting or an expert programmer?

I have some suggestions to protect your own interests. First, do not just give your personnel department a list of languages and operating systems unless you are really looking for a new resident guru.

Applications programming requires knowledge of an editor, a language and your locally defined methods of compiling, linking and running the program. Everything else about your programmer/analyst's job depends on your application, your business and your local practices. Fitting into them is the hard thing to learn and should top even the programming language in evaluating experienced candidates.

Second, give your personnel department a short form letter to accompany the standard reply. Many resumes will be rejected because personnel employees cannot make sense of them or see how their contents apply to the available job. That may mean the applicant cannot write a resume or that his experience is unfamiliar to those in personnel. Neither should be a surprise, and neither should disqualify him from your search.

Why not give him your selection criteria and a structure within which to discuss himself? Then you can be confident that you will really learn how well he fits the job.

Finally, what you should be looking for is a package of processing power and understanding that will let my implement the ideal employee. You will have to program him to some extent.

Keep in mind that the easiest reason for the personnel department to reject him will be the programmer's ignorance of the things that are the easiest for him to learn. Your risk is not that you will not get good candidates, but that you will miss the best.

Donald H. Sweay
Raleigh, N.C.

This week in history

Aug. 3, 1977
IF programmer productivity remains at its current snail's pace of 3% a year, automated information processing will become the most labor-intensive industry outside of agriculture by 1985, warns Richard I. Tanaka, president of the International Federation for Information Processing.

Aug. 9, 1982
The Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N.J., has announced that freshmen entering the school's computer science, systems planning or management programs will be required to own an Atari 800 personal computer system.

Relational notes

John Blumberg makes some inconsistent remarks in his article concerning the relational model, the Pick system and miscellaneous data base management systems [CW, July 6].

Two such remarks are the following:

• "The Pick system ... became commercially available in 1974."

• "Pick's relational data base predates the published works of Edward Codd . . ."

Blumberg clearly made an incorrect guess as to my first name, which is Edgar. My first technical papers on the relational model were the following:

• "Derivability, redundancy and consistency of relations stored in large data banks," IBM Research Report RJ599, Aug. 19, 1969. This report was unclassified and therefore readily available to the public.

• "A relational model of data for large shared data banks," Communications of the ACM, Vol. 13, No. 6, June 1970.

Of course, I have published numerous others. I would like to challenge Blumberg to answer publicly the following questions:

• What were the papers you or your colleagues published prior to August 1969 that defined the relational model or the approach based on it?

• Where were you and your colleagues during the data base management wars of the 1970s? I did not see you in the trenches.

I have yet to see any sign of any Pick developers putting their reputations on the line by publishing technical papers concerning the relational model.

E. F. Codd
The Relational Institute
San Jose, Calif.

Cold shoulder to network integration

Expense, uncertainty and absence of common system environments leave field untapped

FREDERIC WITHINGTON

For a decade, vendors have been telling users to integrate their communications networks — to combine data with voice and, where relevant, image transmission, or at least combine all data networks into one.

A flood of products has been introduced to support network integration — protocol converters, voice/data private branch exchanges (PBX), satellite earth stations, integrated workstations, video/ audio teleconference equipment and the like. And for a decade, users have greeted these network integration products with a yawn, to the general detriment of the industry's growth rate.

The following are three examples of organizations that considered integrating networks — and decided not to.

One of the country's largest insurance companies is composed of divisions that share some resources, including communications facilities and a computer center. However, each division created its own applications, which led to the use of differing terminals and protocols and therefore to multiple communications networks. The manager of central facilities wants the divisions to convert to common protocols so a single, integrated network can be used. The division, comparing the cost and inconvenience of changing software with the benefits, have so far refused.

A government agency considered installing a voice/data PBX to handle the traffic of its voice, word processing and data terminal networks. The vendors of

A 30-year veteran of the computer industry, Withington was a vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc. and is now an independent consultant. He was written four books and more than 60 articles and papers.

processors and terminals could not support multimedia service, however, and end users voted to put up with the inconvenience of multiple terminals rather than learn new systems. So larger versions of the separate systems were installed instead of an integrated one.

Two manufacturers of medical supplies merged. Each had an order entry network for salesmen and customers to use. They considered integrating the networks but found the major saving could be made just by installing multiplexers that enabled the networks to share leased communications lines. To go further would have meant changing software, behavior patterns and large numbers of terminals for little further gain.

Some of the following speed services were supposed to lead to integration of networks but have not done so:

• Shared data services were going to induce both business people and consumers to use telephone lines for data inquiries and electronic mail, as well as for voice. After at least 10 years, most providers, except those owning really valuable data, are languishing, and the use of dial-up modems is poorly well restricted to professional personal computer users.

• Teleconferencing was going to create big new markets for multimedia teleconference room equipment and satellite earth stations. Instead, what teleconferencing there is either uses entertainment

TV facilities or is restricted to voice and low-rate freeze-frame images.

• Electronic Data Interchange was (and still is, enthusiasts say) going to cause companies in many industries to integrate their data networks. This integration has happened only in industries that already shared data definitions and high levels of transaction interchange. Others are tangled up in standards squabbles and cost-

justification studies that persistently come out negatively.

• Desktop publishing in the latest development supposed to lead to the integration of office and data networks. However, most installations are turning out to include only a few workstations, a shared file and a local laser printer.

Keeping progress at a minimum

What's held up progress? Four factors, apparently. First, the absence of common system environments in the networks to be integrated. Thus one the vendors acknowledge: Diverse communications protocols, system programs and data ele-

ments make integration difficult.

This lack is slowly being remedied. Vendors are making progress in developing hybrid systems; de facto (and de jure) standards are emerging at a reasonable rate, and users are slowly squeezing out off-standard networks. More network integration will doubtless result, but not as much as the vendors hope because of the remaining few factors.

Second, the absence of common interest among users. Buyers and sellers of products must communicate information related to orders, and some forecasters say many of them will soon be doing this network to network. But in today's world, such communications are usually reviewed by a person who takes some action, enters the result into a data processing system and simply files the original communication. There is rarely a common interest in interconnected data networks. Even within an organization, departments talk mostly to themselves. When marketing, manufacturing and finance departments talk to one another, it is in terms of finished transactions at relatively low volume or orally. When they talk to top management, it is in terms of financial summaries or, again, orally.

It may be worthwhile to interconnect departmental networks to speed up low-volume communications, but there is rarely enough common traffic or common site coverage to justify full integration.

Third, an inadequate financial benefit. The main cost offset by integrating networks is communication line cost. But a combination of multiplexers and computation has brought communication line costs down. And the cost of integration, which usually requires rewriting software and converting files to a standard, is often high. Many user organizations guiltily add up the costs of their redundant networks, compare this to the cost of network integration and are surprised to find that integration does not pay.

Fourth, resistance to behavior change. This intangible factor is often enough to offset any cost reduction that survived the justification study. People's communication facilities become part of the way they do business. They turn to the telephone, the data terminal or the workstation for rapid service, expecting to use the operating procedures that have become instinctive with practice.

If new operating procedures must be learned, there is naturally resistance and lowered productivity until they become instinctive. Integrated, multimedia networks necessarily involve learning new operating procedures, so user resistance to them is to be expected.

The bottom line is simple. Don't integrate and networks until you're satisfied you have common system environments, the costs are justified, the network users have enough interest to make this project worthwhile and users will accept the behavior change. If you're satisfied, go ahead, and more power to you. If you're not, you're in good company — that of most systems managers in the country

TOM LULEVITCH

Grafting a hybrid distributed data base

READER'S PLATFORM

DENNIS CRANE

C. J. Date's article, "Twelve rules for a distributed data base" [CW, June 8], presents an elaborate analysis of requirements for an ultimately flexible implementation of a distributed system. It challenges designers and implementers to press for a degree of integration, transparency and independence (hardware, networking and operating system) that is beyond practicality in today's world.

I would have appreciated an equally thorough review of the circumstances and business justifications for such a robust implementation of a distributed data base. What real-world situations actually call for such an architecture? How would the system compare on a benefit/cost basis when due consideration is given to re-orchestrating the degree of independence called for in the article?

The truly distributed data base, as pro-

Crane is the manager for the Mountain States region of GE Information Services, a division of General Electric Co., in Englewood, Colo.

posed by Date, may be analogous to a town deciding that the best way to complement an old library would be to catalog and inventory all the books that each of the town's residents maintain at home and then design a scheme by which any resident could conveniently access, if and when interested, all of this reading material.

Obviously, the town would save the cost of building a new central library, and people would not have to learn the Dewey decimal system or travel downtown to get a book.

How practical is it?

Perhaps it would be easier to borrow the book from a neighbor. But what if the neighbor is away for the week? And how practical is it to ask that everyone organize and catalog the books in their home libraries in the same manner, on the off chance that a fellow townsman might wish to locate and borrow one? And who will be responsible for ongoing compliance with the cataloging scheme, assuming it can be agreed to the first place?

Practically speaking, most business applications calling for distributed data

bases are likely to be served by a hybrid architecture with the following characteristics:

• Data created and used most frequently by a certain user will be retrained locally.

• Data created by one person and frequently accessed by many others can be stored centrally.

• Convenient provisions exist for users with disparate hardware and software to access the centrally stored information.

• Procedures are established to request updates to centrally stored information and request data that might be retained locally. Procedures could include indexing or periodic update schedules.

Implementing such a system requires recognition and acceptance of the diversity of the hardware, software and networking likely to prevail in the business environment, particularly when originators and users of the data belong to different business entities.

I applaud Date's well-presented guidelines and encourage designers to consider some of these concepts, along with the concept of a hybrid data base, when constructing actual systems to address most real-world requirements.

AUGUST 10, 1987   23

SOFTWARE & SERVICES

Pentagon gets personal

Finally, finally, the Pentagon is beginning to see the wisdom of considering the human factor when it designs weapons systems.

The most important benefit of this, of course, is to make it possible for real soldiers to successfully use today's high-priced high-tech weapons. But this welcome news also has an important side benefit: Government-funded research in human factors provides lessons in software design that should be just as useful to the private sector.

We've all read horror stories about "smart weapons" bought by the Pentagon for millions of dollars, whereupon the Pentagon finds out those weapons are virtually impossible for a soldier to use in battle. It may be a fighter jet with so many control switches, a missile that requires 18 steps to aim and fire or a tank with hatches so small that soldiers in winter gear can't climb in. With computer systems such as these found in jet cockpits, there are questions about whether the pilot can see all the screens and whether the system is providing too much information for the pilot to handle.

This is where the study of human factors — the capabilities and limitations of humans, relative to the systems they operate — comes in.

At long last, the Department of Defense is starting to consider human factors in the early

Information center role changes

Hospital finds it must support applications written by end users

BY ROSEMARY HAMILTON
CW STAFF

COLUMBUS, Ohio — An information center director at Children's Hospital here, Paul Jacobson was recently presented with a patient information management program that had been written by an end user.

Jacobson had to figure out how much responsibility to assume for this work, a challenge that was a far cry from his job of two years ago — teaching the basics of word processing and spreadsheets to uninitiated end users.

"This is a nonprofessional developer developing a critical application, if a spaghetti code, and it isn't documented. But we wrote it, and it works. My concern is how we will support this effort," he says.

Paul Jacobson

Like many information centers, the one at Children's Hospital is struggling through a transitional period. Having achieved its original goal of promoting computer literacy among the hospital's employees, the center is now redefining itself in a world of increasingly sophisticated us-

ers, some of whom have produced finished applications. Jacobson says this process is difficult because there is no clearly defined next step for the information center.

"We've gone from relatively simple, stand-alone applications aimed at personal productivity to the need for complex ones aimed at work groups and departmental areas," he says.

This change has raised the question of how much of a role the information center should play in supporting more sophisticated users, Jacobson says.

"The traditional support organization for simple, single-user applications will have trouble handling the more sophisticated departmental issues," he adds.

The need for departmental

Industry giant faces fight from Canadian underdog

BY CHARLES BABCOCK
CW STAFF

TORONTO — A job scheduling package that users said offers more control over scheduling options is being pushed by a young Canadian firm to compete with the dominant products from Computer Associates International, Inc. and the former Uccel Corp.

Cybermation, a 6-year-old company in the Toronto suburb of Markham, is offering Release 3.5 of Execution Scheduling Processor (ESP), a $40,000 combination of two predecessor products: Dependent Job Control and Job Scheduling Systems.

Both products are used under IBM's MVS operating system, with the Job Scheduling System working in conjunction with IBM's TSO or with Applied Data Research, Inc.'s Roscoe. ESP was designed to work with IBM's JES2 or JES3 job entry environments.

Cutting the overhead

The Dependent Job Control component emulates the dependent job capabilities of JES3 for a JES2 shop, noted user Terry Burr, senior software consultant for Canada Systems Group, a service bureau with three data processing centers. Burr said his shop did not want all the over-

head of JES3 but needed the job dependency capability and found it through the Cybermation product.

After rejecting IBM's Change Job Scheduler, "We were getting ready to write our own dependent job control program," when the firm learned of ESP, Burr recounted.

"An ESP user in Greensboro, N.C., who asked not to be identified, praised the job scheduler component. He said he was able to train users in a 10-minute telephone conversation to define tasks and follow the procedures for executing those tasks.

"It's quite easy to assign a user to ESP. . . . Users identify their own needs and get on board very, very quickly," he said.

Whether these features will give ESP to enlarge its small installed base of 60 licenses re-

Manager displays 10 screens

BY ROSEMARY HAMILTON
CW STAFF

RESTON, Va. — Software AG of North America, Inc. is set to introduce today a session manager with a windowing facility that the firm said will allow users to display up to 10 IBM VTAM applications simultaneously.

Net-Pass, which was designed for the IBM MVS, DOS/VSE and VS1 environments, is said to save users up to 10% of CPU resources by eliminating the need to log on and off as they move from one VTAM application to another.

A one-time license fee for DOS environments is $15,000. An MVS version costs $25,000, and a VS1 version has a $20,000 fee. The one-time fee includes the maintenance charge for one year. Subsequent maintenance charges are 15% of the current license fee.

The session manager has also been designed to work with Software AG's applications manager, Com-Plete. Users can run both products concurrently and can switch between the two with a single keystroke, company spokesmen said.

The windowing facility also

SSPS ramps up 9370 tools

Analysis, graphics, tables packages to run under VM/IS

NEW ORLEANS — At the recent Information Center Conference and Exposition held here, SSPS, Inc., based in Chicago, announced that it will make its mainframe and minicomputer products available on the IBM 9370 Information System running VM/IS.

SPSS-X is a comprehensive data analysis package that is produced by the company.

SPSS-X Tables, an option to the SPSS-X system, displays analysis results, according to the vendor.

SPSS Graphics can reportedly display information in 40 chart types, including pie, bar, line and regression charts.

In addition, the vendor said, SPSS Graphics has the ability to display maps and text pages as well as multiformat combinations.

SPSS-X Capture, an SPSS-X option, reportedly provides a bridge between SQL/DS query language and SPSS-X.

Initial licensing fees on the IBM 9370 for SPSS-X range from $3,000 to $5,000. SPSS-X Tables prices vary from $1,500 to $2,000. The graphics product costs $2,500 to $6,000.

Pentagon

stages of systems design, under a program called Manpower and Personnel Integration, or Manprint. Begun three years ago by the U.S. Army, the program is beginning to have a definite effect on military design practices, according to a recent article in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' *Spectrum* magazine.

No longer flying blind

For example, the Army is developing the cockpit computer for the Light Experimental Helicopter by running simulator tests. The simulators show how pilots handle the work load and tell cockpit designers how to allocate the tasks between pilot and computer. According to *Spectrum*, the helicopter is required to have just two or three CRT displays with simple menus (instead of row after row of gauges and dials), a voice-recognition control system and a helmet-mounted display conveying all the pictorial and digital information needed to fly it.

The military's research into human factors has produced some important lessons about the design of user interface software. The U.S. Air Force Electronic Systems Division contracted with human-factors experts at Mitre Corp. in Bedford, Mass., to develop guidelines for software design. The resulting product should be posted on bulletin boards in MIS shops everywhere.

The recommendations are contained

AT LONG last, the Department of Defense is considering human factors in the *early* stages of systems design.

in a handbook, *Guidelines for Designing User Interface Software,* by Mitre's Sidney L. Smith and Jane N. Mosier. Summarized below are six guidelines:

• Ensure that a user need enter data only once and that the computer can access the data if needed thereafter for the same task or for different tasks. This requires an integrated and flexible software design so that different programs can access previously entered data.

• Ensure that whatever data a user needs for any transaction will be available for a display. For example, header information should be retained or generated anew when a user is paging or scrolling through data tables.

• Provide flexible sequence control so that users can accomplish necessary transactions involving data entry, display and transmission or can obtain guidance in connection with any transaction. For example, the user should be able to go forward or backward at will when scanning a multipage display.

• Design standard procedures for accomplishing similar, logically related transactions. Standard procedures will facilitate user learning and efficient system operation.

• Ensure that data transmission functions are integrated with other information-handling functions within a system. A user should be able to transmit data using the same computer system and procedures used for general entry, editing, display and other processing of data.

• Whenever possible, provide automated measures to protect data security, relying on computer capabilities rather than on more fallible human procedures. This requires automated security measures — both to prevent intrusion by unauthorized users and to minimize data loss due to equipment failures and user errors.

Sure, this all sounds like common sense. But how many systems have you seen that actually follow all six guidelines?

Alliant adds Ada to FX minisupers

LITTLETON, Mass. — Alliant Computer Systems Corp. has announced the availability of parallel-tasking Ada, the FX/Ada Development System, for its FX series of minisupercomputer systems. FX/Ada, an enhanced version of the Verdix Ada Development System, combines Alliant's parallel processing architecture with the parallel constructs inherent in Ada, the company said.

The FX/Ada language has allowed Boeing Co.'s Commercial Airplane Division to mix routines of different languages in the same program, according to Dilip Kumar, manager of the FX/8 minisupercomputer lab using the FX/8 minisupercomputer system to perform real-time flight simulation for a new medium-range 7J7 aircraft.

Kumar's staff is developing new code in Ada while also using existing Fortran and C routines, he added.

The FX/Ada Development System, including the compiler, screen-oriented symbolic debugger, library maintenance utilities, programming tools and runtime system, costs $13,000 for an FX/1 uniprocessor license and $41,000 for the FX/8 with one to four computational elements.

It costs $55,000 for the FX/8 with five to eight computational elements.

Industry giant

mains to be seen. Cybernation is expanding its six-man direct sales force but faces competition from the software industry's heavyweight. Computer Associates' move last June to acquire Uccel will give the resulting software company a near monopoly in the job scheduling package arena. Computer Associates' CA-Scheduler controls approximately 21% of the market, according to Computer Intelligence in La Jolla, Calif. The research firm estimated that Uccel's UCC-7 controls 69% of the market. Smaller players in the market include Southwest Software, VM Software, Inc. and Software Concepts, Inc., which together constitute an additional 6% of the market.

The North Carolina customer is a user of both ESP and UCC-7 and said he reserves UCC-7 for the batch fraction of production jobs. UCC-7 is more complicated to install and use, leaving many smaller jobs to be handled by the Cybermation product, he said.

In addition, the Cybermation job scheduler allows a user to test the definitions he used to determine when his job will run. With the command Next 10, he can get a display of the next 10 times his job will run.

The Dependent Job Control component manages the order in which jobs run so that a job that depends on the results of another does not run until those results are available. In addition, jobs may be submitted by remote centers, said Tina Rogers, Cybermation marketing manager.

"It's designed for users who don't know that much about data processing" and allows system operators to make modifications to existing schedules dynamically, she said.

Morino buys into BST, will link product lines

BY ROSEMARY HAMILTON
CW STAFF

VIENNA, Va. — Morino Associates, Inc. recently paid $1.5 million for a minority interest in Business Software Technology, Inc. (BST), a Westboro, Mass.-based maker of change control software, officials from both companies have announced.

Under terms of the agreement, both vendors will develop a product that links the BST product, Endevor, with Morino Associates' Information Systems product line, which includes 14 utilities to manage, monitor and analyze the IBM MVS

and MVS/XA environments.

Endevor allows users to keep track of changes made in applications software. Endevor-DB, for instance, provides management tools to control development of applications and with Callinet Software, Inc.'s IDMS/R data base management system.

Snares marketing rights

The alliance will also give Morino Associates the right to market BST products. Mario Marino, president and chief executive officer of Morino Associates, will join BST's board of directors.

The interface product does not have an

availability date. "We've been strong in data centers, just made our entry into networking, and we've been working on ways to get into applications," Marino said.

Marino added that the alliance with BST is a "real good first move" in the firm's plans to grow as a service software vendor.

The two vendors have done business together before. The Marino Associates performance monitor for IDMS/R was developed by BST.

Asked why Marino Associates did not acquire BST, Marino said, "They didn't have to sell."

Info centers

solutions requires for more technical expertise than the information center's past responsibility of bringing employees up to speed on personal computers. Yet, departmental support also requires heavy involvement with these users, which is often unfamiliar territory for the traditional data processing team.

What Jacobson says he sees evolving is a blurred distinction between the traditional DP department and the information center. As user issues become increasingly complex, the expertise of both groups will be needed.

Jacobson's theory is backed up by Children's Hospital's assistant vice-president of information systems, J. Malcolm Murray, who oversees both departments. "We try to have different people separate from DP has been a major concern. DP is very much involved in the process of systems requirements and definitions. The information center is much more interactive. We'll always have a need for 'people persons,' as opposed to technical specialists."

Partnership

Jacobson says he expects to work more closely in the future with the DP manager to address departmental needs. Eventually, he adds, end-user computing needs will no longer be considered the isolated problem of the information center. "The director of DP and I now see ourselves as partners," Jacobson says. "By all of us reporting to Malcolm, we can bring a wide suite of disciplines to bear on information problems."

Just how all this will fall into place remains to be seen. Because it is an evolving process, the role that each segment of the information systems department plays is now being decided on a case-by-case basis.

The information center, for instance, took charge in the recent case of an end user — an office manager from the hospital's gastroenterology department — who developed her own application. The information center staff and the end user together developed a four-page work plan "that will take her to full implementation," Jacobson says. The plan took seven hours to develop and will help this user to rewrite the program for a multiuser environment.

Manager

allows users to transfer a screen of data from one application to another, a spokesman said.

Net-Pass, a menu-driven system, includes a response-time monitor that records data on the transactions of active applications, including the number of transactions, the average time of each transaction and the maximum time of all transactions.

The session manager offers a broadcast facility that is said to allow users to send messages to other users, who can receive them regardless of the application they are currently running. Software AG said the product supports commonly used security software products.

Index Technology ties in to Parsophic's Telon

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Index Technology Corp., a maker of computer-aided software engineering tools, recently said it will offer an interface product to the Parsophic Systems, Inc. code generator, Telon, later this quarter.

The $9,000 link, XL/Interface Telon, will allow screens and report designs from Index's Excelerator product to be transferred directly to the Telon environment, the company said.

Telon, which generates either Cobol or PL/I code, is often used in developing on-line information systems that require multiple screens and reports. Parsophic specified a transfer format to which Index

designed the interface product.

According to Richard Carpenter, president of Index, XL/Interface Telon is the "first in a series of interfaces to applications generators.

"We picked Telon first because, overall, it was the most requested by our customers," Carpenter added.

He said that many of the company's users currently use their own bridges to link the Excelerator design software to the Telon environment. But the majority of users will "pass on the specifications to the Telon programmer who re-enters it. Clearly, there's a little value added here," he said.

"The objective here is to automate more of the software development life cycle," said Stan O'Brien, Parsophic's product manager for Telon. O'Brien said the Parsophic-designed transport facility, which specifies the format for data to be used in the Telon environment, will be part of the Index offering. However, it will be wrapped into the next major release of Telon, scheduled for mid-1988.

According to O'Brien, XL/Interface Telon will allow users to pass on the early design work to Telon, enabling them to "pick up work in Telon at a later stage [in the design cycle] and eliminate duplication."

NOW
YOU CAN HAVE
THE MODEM YOU'VE
ALWAYS WANTED
AT A PRICE
YOU NEVER DREAMED
YOU COULD GET.

Hayes

NEW PRODUCTS

Systems software

Template Graphics Software has ported an implementation of the Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics Standard to Apollo Computer, Inc., Masscomp, Silicon Graphics, Inc., Sun Microsystems, Inc. and Digital Equipment Corp. GPX workstations.

The software, Figaro, is a device- and computer-independent graphics standard designed for two- and three-dimensional graphics applications requiring hierarchical data structures, geometric modeling, rapid display modification and interactive input.

License fees for Figaro software on the Apollo, DEC, Masscomp, Silicon Graphics and Sun workstations start at $3,000.

Template Graphics Software, 9685 Scranton Road, San Diego, Calif. 92121.

Applications packages

Libra Programming, Inc. has released a line of construction accounting software for the Digital Equipment Corp. family of VAX computers.

The Libra Construction Package includes integrated software modules for accounts payable, accounts receivable, billing, general ledger, inventory, job costing, order entry, payroll and property management.

Prices range from $1,950 to $4,890.

Libra Programming, 1954 E. 7000 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121.

Languages

Whitesmiths, Ltd. has announced its Version 3.2 C Compiler for Digital Equipment Corp. VAXs running VMS.

Features include C source-level interactive debugging with breakpointing and variable display and improved code generation. The compiler also produces compiler and assembler source listings, including the ability to display high-level source code on one listing.

Standard C features include structure assignment, structure-as-function arguments and functions-returning structures.

The Version 3.2 C Compiler is priced from $1,500.

Whitesmiths, 59 Power Road, Westford, Mass. 01886.

Utilities

Version 2 of DBaid, a menu-driven productivity tool for use with the IBM IMS Data Base Recovery Control (DBRC) feature, has been announced by Financial Technologies International, Inc.

DBaid for DBRC operates under IBM's ISPF and generates DBRC cards and executes DBRC in foreground or background mode.

The permanent license fee for DBaid is $15,000.

Financial Technologies International, 46th Floor, One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

Development tools

An automated extension of the Pride Information Systems Engineering Methodology, which is said to provide automated assistance during the design or modification of an information system, has been announced by M. Bryce & Associates, Inc.

Automated Systems Engineering for system design is used in a computer-aided design tool. It interprets specifications developed from the Pride chronological decomposition technique and then generates a design, including the application's logical data base design. It can design interactive, batch, office automation or computer-assisted systems. Supporting documentation can be generated.

The Pride products are available on such mainframes as IBM's MVS and MVS/XA and Digital Equipment Corp.'s VAX/VMS. Prices start at $110,000.

M. Bryce & Associates, 777 Alderman Road, Palm Harbor, Fla. 34683.

MICROCOMPUTING

SMALL TALK

William Zachmann

Prime gets a thumbs-up

It isn't very often that I get truly excited about a new product, particularly one from a mini-computer vendor. But then, it isn't often that a product from a mini vendor is based on a standard microprocessor and has lots of highly innovative features.

Prime Computer, Inc.'s EXL 316 is just such a product. It's based on a standard 16-MHz Intel Corp. 80386 microprocessor. Running Prime's System V Interface Definition compatible with AT&T's Unix System V, Release 3, the EXL 316 notches benchmarks at 3.2 million instructions per second, according to Prime.

The EXL 316 would be an interesting product even if it were simply a 386-based multiuser system running AT&T's Unix System V, Release 3. It's an important development that a traditional minicomputer vendor should introduce a powerful product based on a standard microprocessor.

What makes the EXL 316 so exciting product, however, is

Chip set pits AT against PS/2

Chips and Technologies claims revamped 20-MHz CPU a match for 386

BY ED SCANNELL
CW STAFF

MILPITAS, Calif. — Chips and Technologies, Inc. last week unveiled a 16-MHz IBM Personal Computer AT-compatible chip set it said will make the AT and compatibles effective price/performance competitors against IBM's Personal System/2 during at least the next two years.

Chips and Technologies also introduced an IBM Video Graph-ics Array (VGA) chip set that, at $40.50 in quantities of 1,000, is priced the same as its IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA). The company said its EGA users can upgrade immediately and are eligible for volume discounts.

The CS8221 New Enhanced AT chip set, or Neat, is centered around Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.'s (AMD) 16-MHz CPU, which is based on Intel Corp.'s 80286-16. It can be up-

graded to 20 MHz and offers a 70% improvement in throughput over 10-MHz 80286-based systems with one wait state and a "nearly equivalent" in performance to current 80386-based systems, according to Ed Haber, AMD's director of marketing.

Besides the CPU, Neat consists of a bus/clock controller, an interleaved page-mode controller, a peripheral controller and an address data buffer. The chip

Old pro 8088 soldiers on

Price, reliability fuel aging CPU's success

BY JULIE PITTA
CW STAFF

Despite the razzle-dazzle introductions of systems based on Intel Corp.'s powerful 80286 and 80388 microprocessors this year, manufacturers of Intel 8088-based personal computers continue to report brisk sales.

While the home and the classroom are natural environments for these older PCs, some corporate users are still looking at 8088-based systems as low-cost solutions for less complicated applications.

Last year, 3.9 million 8088-based PCs were shipped domestically, compared with 1.3 million 80286-based systems, according to Dataquest, Inc., a San Jose, Calif., market research firm.

While the momentum will shift from 8088- to 80286-based systems this year, 8088-based machines are nonetheless expected to outsell their 286-based

Motorola chips away at 386's edge

With so much attention focused on Intel Corp.'s 80386 microprocessor during the past year, many corporate users are perhaps unaware of competing 32-bit chips, including Motorola, Inc.'s 68020.

While Intel's family of chips generally drive Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS-compatible personal computers, Motorola's 68000 family has thus far been the chip of choice for multiuser Unix systems and technical workstations. With a faster 68030 on the way and MS-DOS software emulators already on the market, Motorola officials say their chips' dominance can extend to PCs as well.

Jack W. Browne Jr., Motorola's manager of 68000 marketing, and Jeff Nutt, 68000 technical marketing manager, recently discussed the 32-bit systems market with *Computerworld* senior writer David Bright.

Marketing managers Jeff Nutt and Jack W. Browne Jr.

The 68000 family's vs. competition is obviously vs. the 80386. How does the 68030 stack up performance-wise against the 386?

Browne: The 68020 at the same clock speed as the 386 is about 20% faster. The 386, as I understand it, is in the marketplace at 16 and 20 MHz. So we have 12,

16, 20 and 25 MHz. Our 12-MHz part is roughly the same performance as Intel's 16-MHz part. So that gives us a broader range. With the 68030, the first products that go into manufacturing will be 16 and 20 MHz.

Nutt: One of the things that Intel does is they make a lot of benchmark claims of their own.

Prime

Prime's bold and forward-looking move in incorporating Locus Computing Corp.'s Merge/386 and PC-Interface software as part of the product offering. As far as I know, the EXL 386 is the first commercially available system on which Merge/386 and PC-Interface are available.

Wears many hats

The EXL 316 is more than just a Unix system; it's a Unix system on which one or more users have the option of running Microsoft Corp.'s MS-DOS from their terminals in addition to, or instead of, Unix System V Release 3. It is also a Unix system that, via a local-area network (LAN) connection, can make the entire Unix file structure available to one or more micros running MS-DOS or IBM's PC-DOS over a LAN.

Currently, I have an EXL 316 on loan from Prime with two terminals on it. The 10-MHz Wyse Technology WysePC 286 that I regularly use in the office is also connected to the EXL 316 via Ethernet. When I first brought up the whole system, I used the PC-Interface to connect the PC to the EXL 316.

All that is required on the PC are two Ethernet device driver (*.SYS) files loaded through the DEVICE= command in the CONFIG.SYS file and the PC-Interface software. LOGIN.EXE is used with three parameters to initiate the connection to the EXL 316. From then on, Unix files on the EXL 316 appear as DOS files on my PC also.

Once connected, using the PC-DOS XCOPY command, I simply copied the entire contents of my C: disk to the F: disk. Access to the hard disk on the EXL 316 over the Ethernet connection was nearly as fast as accessing my local hard disk on the WysePC 286.

After logging off the USER1 account via the PC-Interface over Ethernet, I was able to log on to USER1 again as a regular Unix account on one of the terminals connected to the EXL 316. The DOS directories and files I'd copied from my C: disk on the PC could then be in the /USR/ USER1 directory.

Then, by typing the Merge/ 386 command DOS, I could start MS-DOS directly under Unix on the terminal attached to the EXL 316. Access to all of the files on my C: drive is in the DOS C: USR/USER1 directory.

The bottom line is that Prime's EXL 316, equipped with Merge/386 software and connected to personal computers with PC-Interface software, provides a spectacular array of options for moving between DOS and Unix.

Zachmann is vice-president of research at International Data Corp.

Chip set

set uses CMOS technology, which should help bring AT compatibility to new markets — including the laptop area — according to Raj Jaswa, senior product marketing manager at Intel.

EMS a Neat feature

Neat integrates the Lotus/Intel/ Microsoft Expanded Memory Specification (EMS), a capability currently not available in the PS/2 series, according to a Chips and Technologies spokesman. The product is compatible with Microsoft Corp.'s MS-DOS and IBM's PC-DOS in addition to IBM and Microsoft's OS/2 operating systems, he said.

With most users planning to operate under MS- and PC-DOS for the next few years, memory above 1M byte has had little value in current implementations. Systems centered around Neat, however, treat memory above 1M byte as EMS, which can be useful for applications requiring large data storage, such as Lotus Development Corp.'s 1-2-3.

Access to EMS will be useful for AT and compatible users running OS/2, Intel's Jaswa noted, because it is so memory-intensive. The multitasking operating system, together with IBM's Presentation Manager, will require about 1.5M byte of memory just for the program code.

OS/2 for the masses

"A lot of people think OS/2 will be running only on PS/2, but as several compatible makers have recently made clear, OS/2 will also be running on AT-type machines," Jaswa said.

Chips and Technologies made Neat fully bus-compatible with IBM's PC XT and AT through a technique called dynamic bus-clock switching that allows the bus to run asynchronously with the processor. Therefore, if an add-on card responds at 8 MHz, a user can continue to run his AT at 10 or 16 MHz.

Another technique used to make the chip set compatible was configurable command delay, which allows time for add-on cards to respond even though it provides 12.5-MHz, one-wait-state throughput and still maintain compatibility, according to the company.

Gets along with VGA

The CS8245 VGA chip set works with all the modes used in IBM's recently announced VGA, which is used in the PS/2 Models 50, 60 and 80. The two-chip set also supports IBM's 31.5-KHz analog monitors as well as currently used EGA, Color Graphics Adapter, Hercules Computer Technology, Inc., NEC Corp. Multisync-type and monochrome monitors.

The VGA chip set operates at a standard clock frequency of 30 MHz with a 38-MHz option available. The product provides graphics resolution of 1,024 by 768 or 800 by 600 pixels. Evaluation samples are currently available, according to Johnson Ohlsson, the product's marketing manager.

The Neat chip set costs $108.90 for the 12-MHz version and $136.80 for the 16-MHz edition in quantities of 100. Like the VGA chip set, Neat is available in evaluation samples. The product will be available in production quantities in November, the vendor said.

Old pro 8088

counterparts this year, according to Norman DeWitt, a Dataquest analyst. He predicts that 4.8 million 8088-based systems will be shipped, compared with 1.3 million 286s.

While PC makers concede that the 286 will, in the words of one manufacturer, be "the chip of the decade," they report that demand for 8088-based machines is healthy. Michael Amadio, director of computer products at Cordata, Inc., says demand for his firm's 8088-based PCs is three times greater than the firm forecast this year. He declines to state actual shipment figures.

"When what you want it to do doesn't require a 286, customers will stick with a proven technology," Amadio says. "Sometimes I wonder if people just aren't more comfortable with what's already out there. We in the industry are always looking toward the newer and greater, but I don't think that's always the case with the user."

In what serves as a tribute to the viability of 8088 technology, a number of manufacturers have introduced microcomputers in that class in recent months — among them Tandy Corp., Zenith Data Systems and Cordata. Manufacturers have enhanced their 8088-based PCs to improve on the earlier models' storage capabilities, processing speeds and screen resolutions.

The primary appeal of the 8088-based machines seems to be their relatively low cost.

It takes you there

"Why do you drive a Toyota rather than a Corvette? It's because what you drive takes you there," says Ed Juge, director of market planning at Tandy.

Corporate users are employing 8088s as nodes in local-area networks (LAN) and in workstations for simple word processing and the occasional spreadsheet.

Marge Lakin, manager of operations administration at motorcycle manufacturer Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., says her company purchased 900 8088-based PCs from Zenith late last year. The PCs are being used in a network linking dealers to Kawasaki's U.S. headquarters in Irvine, Calif.

Through the use of the PCs, dealers may order parts from Kawasaki's corporate headquarters. "The technology is fine for what we're doing," Lakin says. "And cost was a consideration."

However, Tom Eagan, vice-president of office systems at Wells Fargo Bank NA, says his company opted for 80286-based IBM Personal Computer AT compatibles in the bank's network, which links its loan officers to corporate headquarters. "The crystal ball as we see it led us to the 286," Eagan says. "It affords us a longer life cycle. Applications using artificial intelligence, for example, will [make] obsolete the 8088." However, Eagan says he will not discard the company's 150 8088-based PCs.

The expected decline in prices of 286-based PCs will cut deeply into the market for 8088-based systems. How long the 8088 PC will survive is a question open to debate.

"I think it will survive well into the 1990s," Dataquest's DeWitt says. "It'll shift into different markets — it'll probably become stronger in homes and schools — and the shipments will begin to decrease."

Others, however, are not so optimistic.

"I think there's a future for the 8088. It's a question of where and for how long," says Steven Holtzman, director of systems marketing at Wyse Technology. "By 1989, the price of the 286 should come down enough so there will be little rationale for anyone to continue buying an 8088."

Motorola

Motorola doesn't make too many benchmark claims of its own.

They've also come out with a hardware graphics controller. We don't need one. The 68020 is the graphics controller. The 68000 has bit-manipulation instructions. The 386 does not.

So in addition to the basic speed difference, there are other important differences as well?

Browse: Yes. [Differences include] the bit-manipulation instructions, the addressing modes and the general-purpose registers.

Nutt: What really upset us was Intel's claim that the 386 has general-purpose registers. I can prove to you that they only have one or two general-purpose registers. It is exactly the same dedicated register set as the [Intel] 8086. All they did was extend it to 32 bits. It's crazy. Nobody looked at it. They take the word of Intel.

When the 68030 ships in volume and start appearing in systems that end users can buy?

Browse: We go into manufacturing in the fourth quarter, and I expect the ramp to be much, much faster. I expect to see products show up in the marketplace during the fourth quarter faster from a number of the smaller firms that move very rapidly into the marketplace. Concerning the larger firms, we've already had statements from NCR [Corp.]'s Tower group, Sun Microsystems, [Inc.] and John Sculley at Apple [Computer, Inc.] that the 68030 will be integrated into their product lines.

Clearly, a major problem for Motorola is that MS-DOS was written for the Intel family, not the 68000 series of chips. Now that IBM and Microsoft are writing OS/2 for the Intel 80286, how can you combat that problem?

Nutt: First of all, OS/2 for the 286 is possibly coming out in mid-1988. So that would be written for the protected mode of the 286 and not utilize the 32-bit environment. The 386 32-bit en-

ronment would not be available until 1989, and the applications for that won't be available until 1990. Our customers can't wait that long.

But they say, "I'd like to be able to offer my customers MS-DOS capability." To date, the only way that has been solved is by add-in 286 cards. Those are expensive solutions. They're $2,000 to $5,000. Now, we've

worked very closely with two vendors: Phoenix Technologies Ltd. and Insignia, based in the UK. Those companies have basically developed emulation software that runs on the 68020 that totally emulates the IBM Personal Computer. So you can take MS-DOS and run it directly.

Sun has relied on the 68000 family for its work-

stations but recently introduced a high-end workstation built around a 10 million instructions per second, reduced instruction set computing (RISC) chip. Why would Sun, or any other workstation vendor, need to look outside Motorola's 68000 family for its processors?

Browse: Sun is a computer com-

pany, and they see their competitors as [Digital Equipment Corp.] and IBM. If you're going to compete, you're going to compete with the players. So Sun's looking at a broad range of price/performance. As they announced their RISC efforts, which they said they'll ship this year, they said that the 68000 family would continue to be the workhorse for them.

NEW PRODUCTS

Systems

A 16- to 20-MHz, zero-wait state IBM Personal Computer-compatible microcomputer has been announced by CSS Laboratories, Inc.

The CSS 386 Personal Computer features one 32-bit memory slot and five 16-bit and two eight-bit expansion slots. On-board memory starts with 1M byte of static-column random-access memory upgradable to 2M bytes.

The CSS 386 Personal Computer is priced at $2,495.

CSS Laboratories, 2134 S. Ritchey St., Santa Ana, Calif. 92705.

Software utilities

Graphics terminal emulation software designed to support the IBM Personal System/2 Video Graphics Array graphics processor and video controller has been announced by Microplot, Inc.

PC-Plot-IV Plus offers such graphics capabilities as 256 colors, a graphics screen dump to Hewlett-Packard Co. Laserjet printers and ASCII and Xmodem file transfer. It is said to enable the personal computer to appear to a mainframe as a Digital Equipment Corp. VT100, VT200 or VT52.

The user can exit PC-Plot-IV Plus leaving the remote host connection intact and run other IBM PC-DOS applications.

PC-Plot-IV Plus is priced at $225.

Microplot, 659H Park Meadow Road, Westerville, Ohio 43081.

NEW AT SIGGRAPH

An IBM Personal Computer AT-based graphics-controller card featuring four internal pixel planes with resolutions of 1,280 by 1,080 pixels each was announced by Kontron Electronics, Inc. The 7000CB card is priced from $2,995. Kontron, 630 Clyde Ave., Mountain View, Calif. 94039.

The Xcel-8000, an Intel Corp. 80386-based presentation-graphics design and production system said to combine a design station with an imaging management station, was announced by Autographix, Inc. Prices start at $150,000. Autographix, 100 Fifth Ave., Waltham, Mass. 02154.

An AT-compatible arithmetic frame grabber, said to store and process up to 16 512- by 512- by 8-bit images in real time, was announced by Data Translation, Inc. The DT2861 costs $4,995. Data Translation, 100 Locke Drive, Marlboro, Mass. 01752.

A single-board coprocessor family for the AT, said to execute computation-intensive vector and scalar operations at speeds of up to 20 million floating-point operations per second, was announced by Mercury Computer Systems, Inc. The MC3200 Series is priced from $6,500. Mercury, 600 Suffolk St., Lowell, Mass. 01854.

Wingraph, a Microsoft Corp. Windows-compatible presentation-graphics program, was introduced by Media Cybernetics, Inc. It is priced at $99.95. Media Cybernetics, Suite 2000, 8484 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Image capture and paint capabilities have been added to the Starburst AT-based graphics workstation, Panasonic Systems, Inc. has announced. The base Starburst system costs $32,500. The image-capture option price starts at $12,000. Panasonic, 709 Enterprise Drive, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.

What do you ex

NETWORKING

LAN vendors linking up

As users move from stand-alone departmental local-area networks (LAN) to company-wide communications systems, traditional LAN vendors are increasingly turning to mergers and strategic alliances as a way to meet their customers' complex needs.

Corporate networks often consist of multiple interconnected LANs that provide enterprise-wide connectivity services, including access to telecommunications networks and corporate hosts. This requires integration of a wide variety of products, including IBM Personal Computer LANs, Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol networks that connect multiple hosts, micro-to-mainframe links and telecommunications gateways.

But until recently, vendors specialized in one or two of the above products. As a result, LANs that were generally billed as solving all of the corporation's ills more often than not contributed to MIS headaches. Even when they worked smoothly

Banks moving toward EDI services

Aim to capitalize on investments in corporate communications links

BY MITCH BETTS
CW STAFF

The nation's larger banks are preparing to stake out positions as vendors in the blossoming electronic data interchange (EDI) industry.

The banks want to provide EDI services for their corporate customers during the next two or three years, according to Michael T. Manion, manager of treasury services in the Chicago office of Coopers & Lybrand, an accounting and consulting firm.

Some banks view the move into EDI as a defensive strategy necessary to retain their role as intermediaries for corporate financial transactions. Others may develop EDI products as part of an aggressive strategy to offer a variety of computer-based business services, Manion said.

Twelve major banks recently hired Coopers & Lybrand to study the EDI market, which uses the ANSI X.12 data communications standard to ex-

change orders and invoices as well as handle other transactions between companies.

"The main thrust of the study is to determine what corporate customers' requirements are in EDI, what opportunities there are for banks to provide EDI services and then to give bankers the information they need for product planning and development purposes," said Manion, who is coordinating the study.

Due Sept. 3, the report will be

Gateway opens up to Novell

BY PATRICIA KEEFE
CW STAFF

IRVINE, Calif. — In an effort to widen its market, Gateway Communications, Inc. recently backed off from its proprietary network foundation and opened up its gateway and bridge products to support Novell, Inc. Advanced Netware-based networks.

Gateway's G/Net network utilizes a customized version of Netware and supports a set of protocols used by the core Netware product. G/Net users will now be able to communicate with versions of Netware customized for an estimated 37 local-area networks, as well as gain access to more than 4,000 Netware-compatible multiuser applications, the company said.

Gateway further buttressed its personal computer network family by announcing modular products designed to provide wide-area networking and net-

CORPORATEWIDE NETWORKS

Sears cashes in with SNA

BY JEAN S. BOZMAN
CW STAFF

In the light of IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA), Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s Communications Network has done everything right. During the last three years, the Chicago-based company forged a private network throughout the continental U.S., Hawaii and Puerto Rico in its state-of-the-art IBM architecture.

Key elements of the network seem as up-to-date as IBM's June announcements on network architecture. IBM's Netview is the glue that links 60,000 devices nationwide, including 50 IBM 3720s, 105 IBM 3725s, 2,000 Series/1s in 800

Sears' Weis

Sears draws 500 host computers in 35 data centers. Eighteen months ago, before IBM's strategic alliance with Network Equipment Technologies Corp. (NET) was announced, Sears began to add T1 multiplexers from NET to its network. There are now 18 such sites nationwide.

In fact, the network could not have been built without IBM's active cooperation, say those who designed it. "We have a partnership relationship with IBM," says Gerard Weis, vice-president of data communications and software services at Sears. "IBM and NET worked with us in 1986 to facilitate our connection of the NET multiplexers with IBM's network management

BIT BLAST
Network Software migrates packages to PS/2

Network Software Associates, Inc. in Laguna Hills, Calif., recently migrated all nine of its software packages to IBM's Personal System/2. Reportedly allowing IBM Personal Computers to communicate with one another and with IBM hosts via IBM's Systems Network Architecture software. The company claims to offer the first PS/2-to-PS/2 link based on Synchronous Data Link Control and the first LU6.2 and RJE packages for PS/2s attached to an IBM 3274 or 3174 controller. The packages were designed to run on a variety of modem and terminal emulation boards.

Micom Systems, Inc.'s Interlan division has signed an OEM agreement to let Network General Corp.'s Sniffer Protocol Analyzer. The Sniffer reportedly pinpoints network bottlenecks by monitoring packets as they travel over the network. Under the terms of the agreement, Micom-Interlan, Inc. will remarket Sniffer as part of its Ethernet local-area network (LAN) product line under the name LAN Detector.

Data Switch Corp. in Shelton, Conn., has joined the throng of companies supporting IBM's Netview network management system. The company recently announced plans to link its communications switching and control products up with IBM's Netview, via the firm's Netview/PC interface. The first product with Netview/PC support will be available by this fall, Data Switch said.

About a third of the companies that have gotten beyond the starter-kit stage with Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP) are slowing down their MAP plans, according to Advanced Manufacturing Research. The Salem, Mass., company surveyed approximately 30 firms that have MAP networks with more than two or three nodes and found that 35% of these installations were taking longer than expected. Companies behind schedule cited lack of vendor shipments as the cause of delay in 55% of the cases waiting for MAP Version 3.0 in 30%; and other reasons, such as lack of conformance testing and internal implementation problems, in 15% of the cases.

Network Research Corp. has added a Netview interface to its Fusion Network Software, permitting applications written for the IBM PC Network program to run across a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol network. The option is scheduled to be available during the fourth quarter.

Gateway

work performance capabilities. Gateway unveiled three products — its first Ethernet offering, the G/Ethernet adapter card, a board-level network server and a data base server.

Gateway has introduced Netware-compatible versions of its IBM Systems Network Architecture, asynchronous and CCITT X.25 gateways and bridge software links. The products are said to create session-transport protocols in a Netware environment to allow shared network access to communications facilities.

The IEEE 802.3-compatible G/Ethernet is cost-competitive at $395 and features 32K-byte random-access memory (RAM). "The effect of the increased memory will provide our G/Ethernet customers with a significant increase in network capacity under heavy work loads," said Walter Schramm, Gateway's vice-president of sales and marketing.

The initial release supports Netware on the file server side, as well as Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The networking devices will work with RG-59, IBM 3279-style and conventional Ethernet coaxial cables.

Both the G/Server Engine, said to be the first high-speed file server on a card, and the G/Database Engine, which enhances data bases' performance, feature an on-board Intel Corp. 80186 coprocessor with 1M byte of RAM, 64K-byte buffer memory and dynamic bad-sector remapping. Each engine supports up to two 140M-byte disks, or 280M bytes per engine. Users have the option of configuring the engines to support disk mirroring, which provides continuous disk backup. The engines operate independently of the host PC, allowing the PC to run its own applications.

The server and data base engines each cost $2,150 and are slated to ship next month, Gateway said.

LAN vendors

ly, LANs seldom provided all the features users really needed or wanted.

So, with competition heating up in the corporate networking market and expertise at a premium in key areas like IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA) and telecommunications, a growing number of network vendors are taking the merger or strategic alliance route as a way to acquire key networking products without having to develop them from scratch.

In the last six months, more than a dozen communications companies have struck deals designed to extend and augment their product lines. The most recent is the proposed merger between Bridge Communications, Inc., a terminal-to-host vendor, and oft-engaged but never wed 3Com Corp., a leading LAN vendor.

Other recent linkups of note include Novell, Inc.'s purchase of both micro-to-mainframe vendor CXI, Inc. and LAN software developer Softcraft, Inc.; Excelan, Inc.'s acquisition of Kinetics, Inc.; and the purchase of Centram Systems West, Inc. by Sun Microsystems, Inc. Even IBM has chosen to buy — rather than develop — technology, signing a joint development and marketing agreement with T1 supplier Network Equipment Technologies Corp. in June.

Crucial to success

Partnerships have become crucial to success in the communications marketplace. Users now realize that no one company — not even IBM — can supply all the communications products and links required to create a large corporatewide network. To be competitive, users need, and vendors should supply, the following key connections:

• **LAN:** The capability should range from small department-wide LANs to utility LANs capable of linking departmental LANs into a large companywide backbone network.

• **SNA:** With more than 25,000 SNA networks in Fortune 2,000 corporations, the ability to supply an SNA gateway between disparate networks and processors is necessary. Agreements such as Tandem Computers, Inc.'s minority stake in Netlink and Alloy Computer Systems' purchase of Communications Solutions, Inc. late last year are attempts to address this niche.

• **Major vendor compatibility:** At a minimum, communications vendors will be required to support products from IBM, Digital Equipment Corp. and Apple Computer, Inc. Northern Telecom, Inc. is a leader in this area, having signed deals with Apple, DEC and Banyan Systems, Inc. for wide-area networking products.

• **Telecommunications support:** Corporate short-term requirements call for supporting packet data switching and T1 connections. Long-term support will encompass support for Integrated Services Digital Network.

Given the current communications climate in most major corporations, it has become increasingly clear that while having a viable LAN is all good, sold alone, it is just not good enough.

Fleig is director of systems research specializing in local-area networking and IBM communications for Interconnect Technology Group in Los Altos, Calif.

IEEE builds new Ethernet standard

Group envisions 10M bit/sec. version of twisted-pair wiring protocol

BY ELISABETH HORWITT
CW STAFF

PALO ALTO, Calif. — As rival vendors race to develop a 10M bit/sec. Ethernet that runs over twisted-pair wiring [CW, Aug.

3], a study group formed by members of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) 802.3 standards committee is taking the first step toward standardizing the protocols for such offerings.

The group, which consists of more than a dozen vendors, has formed during the July meeting of the IEEE 802.3 standards committee.

The new group's purpose is to look into the possibility of a

10M bit/sec. version of the IEEE 802.3 twisted-pair Ethernet standard, sometimes called StarLan.

The group, which will have its first meeting next week, includes representatives from Hewlett-Packard Co., AT&T, Retix Co., Texas Instruments, Inc., Ungermann-Bass, Inc., Unisys Corp., Xerox Corp., National

Equipment Corp., National Semiconductor Corp., Intel Corp. and Honeywell Bull, Inc.

The study group will entertain proposals from members, several of which are said to be already working on 10M bit/sec. Starlan implementations of their own.

HP technology ready

HP, for example, has developed the technology for implementing 10M bit/sec. Ethernet on unshielded twisted-pair wiring that is bundled with other telephone wiring, according to Willem Roelands, general manager of the company's Information Networks Group.

HP's implementation is plug compatible with the 1M bit/sec. Starlan standard and supports the same distances between workstation and wiring closet, so that users can install either the 1M or the 10M bit/sec. network in a given installation, Roelands said.

The importance of a 10M bit/sec. Starlan, Roelands said, is that it allows businesses to use existing building wiring schemes to support high-speed networking, which will become an important consideration for users of the new Intel Corp. 80386-based generation of microcomputers.

HP hopes to win industry acceptance for its 10M bit/sec. Starlan specifications as part of the standard before making a formal product introduction, Roelands said.

Needs support

The question remains, however, as to whether HP can win over vendors like 3Com Corp. and AT&T, which are also said to be working on 10M bit/sec. twisted-pair networks.

HP and 3Com are currently discussing how their respective offerings might fit together, according to Roelands.

Although 3Com did not attend the July IEEE 802.3 standards committee meeting, the company does plan to send representatives to the study group's meeting this month, according to Andrew Verhalen, 3Com's director of marketing for hardware.

"We're very interested in helping establish a 10M bit/sec. twisted-pair wiring standard, and we hope that our own product will be compatible," he added.

Sears

ment software."

Outside observers say there is, indeed, a special relationship between IBM and Sears, which is virtually an all-IBM shop. "The Sears integration of NET and Netview was done under an agreement with IBM's Federal Systems Division in Maryland," notes Francis Daubeck, president of Communications Network Architects, Inc. in Washington, D.C. "It's common knowledge in the industry that Sears has a commitment to IBM and that IBM has a commitment to them. IBM has also used Sears as a test site for various products in the past."

The network is Sears' attempt to put in place a backbone network that could serve all the business groups within the corporation. The single, integrated SNA network supports the communications needs of Sears' merchandising group, its All-state Insurance Co., Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc. brokerage business and Coldwell Banker Real Estate Group, Inc.

Together, the combined Sears businesses generate about $45 billion annually, of which $27 billion comes from Sears' retail store operations. The same communications network also routes transactions from 15 million users of the Discover card, a subsidiary operation within Dean Witter, to two DP centers for processing.

Competitive edge

But while it serves a strategic purpose, Sears is willing to talk about this internal SNA network. That is unlike other IBM-only operations like United Airlines, which has repeatedly rebuffed inquiries into the details of its Apollo Computer, Inc. related set-work architecture.

United, like Ford Motor Co., is using its technology to gain greater market share in a highly competitive market. Sears is also competing for market share, but the merchandising of its goods plays a strong role in its overall competitiveness, says Walter Loeb, a senior analyst with the New York investment firm of Morgan Stanley Group, Inc.

"I think Sears hits a sophistication in technology that few people in their industry recognize," Loeb says. "But it doesn't necessarily reflect in their bottom line because the merchandising aspects are so important."

Business practices and technology are, however, inextricably tied together. Sears' new chairman, Michael Bozic, is trying to modernize Sears' aging distribution system, which reportedly costs Sears 8% of sales. Competitors K-Mart Corp. and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. average only 3% of sales for distribution

costs, and both of them have chosen a different communications technology — very small-aperture terminal — for internal communications.

SNA was chosen by Sears because it was the common denominator for most of the company's divisions in the late 1970s and early 1980s. SNA is credited with allowing Sears to create a web-area network that prevents a high volume of local traffic from interfering with traffic routed to host computers.

"We are very satisfied with SNA," Weis adds. "It allows any terminal in the network to connect with any mainframe, regardless of location. To support an additional computer anywhere in the country, all we do is change a software table at our network control center." The network does not have to be turned off to add new components, he says.

The SNA-only design also eliminates the need for statistical multiplexing, Weis says. Instead, a hierarchical top-down system was put into place with low-end IBM 3720s filtering local traffic up to front-end IBM 3725s and IBM host computers.

"All the polling is contained within a locality," Weis says, "so that none of the interlocal access and transport area circuits are congested with that traffic. The IBM 3720s only send valid data upstream." The only multiplexing of any consequence occurs in the 50 T1 intercity lines, which combine voice and data messages.

'Essential product'

IBM's Information Management software package is another important element of network management.

"Information Management provides problem-and-change management," Weis says.

"When you try to keep track of as many things as we do, it's an essential product to maintain operations." The dozen or so staffers per shift at Sears' network control center in Chicago use Information Management to help resolve network faults before they escalate into a crisis.

In size, the Sears network is third only to IBM's internal SNA networks, Weis says. Those two IBM networks are the IBM Information Network in Tampa, Fla., and another network that serves internal IBM operations. Sears' network has grown by nearly 30% in each of the last two years, reflecting an increase in the number of connections to the

cluster-controllers from 5,384 to 8,980 between 1985 and the end of this year.

Netview is critical to the smooth operation of a vast nationwide network, Sears managers say. "I don't think you could build a network of this size without Netview," says Weis, who oversees the integrated network that his organization designed four years ago.

Before then, Sears' divisions had been using more than 10 separate SNA networks to support their separate business functions.

Creating a single voice/data network in 1984 gave Sears several leverage points, Weis says.

Among them were central control of the network utility, the ability to key network components in volume at discounted prices and improved vendor management with suppliers such as IBM, the regional Bell holding companies and U.S. Sprint Communications Co.

nications Co., the principal interstate carrier for the wide-area network.

In addition, Sears is converting most of its AT&T leased lines to others provided by the regional Bell operating companies. Sears says the reason for doing this is that the holding companies are providing shorter delivery times for new installations. Sears uses voice lines to send analog data from thousands of modems and has no plans to substitute digital signals from the scattered modems.

IBM's Netview is at the heart of this unified Sears system. Netview supports central management of the far-flung network to

creating a single list of all system alerts and providing real-time monitoring.

"Systems management functions have now been folded into Netview, giving it the ability to handle automated responses to network alerts and providing centralized automated control," Weis says.

The NET multiplexers are also capable of automatically rerouting traffic around a damaged portion of the network. As yet, there are no IBM 9370s in the field, but Weis says Sears was evaluating two units. "We will use the 9370s as remote network servers," Weis says, "and that will allow in-house printing

to be done at distributed sites, close to the end users."

The engine driving the network is a single IBM 3090 Model 200 with 256M bytes of expanded memory. Tucked away in a northwestern Chicago suburb, the 3090 mainframe has been dedicated to running the Sears network. Adjacent to the computer room that houses the network's central mainframe is a Network Control Center that monitors all system alerts and issues all system commands to repair network faults.

A mirror-image site in Dallas is also in place, prepared to take over command of the network in the event a tornado, power failure or other catastrophe hits the Chicago center. The Dallas center is manned but has no telecommunications staff. An IBM 3090 Model 200, just like the one in Chicago, sits idle, waiting to be placed on-line in an emergency.

The Dallas mainframe is tested every week, and Chicago personnel visit from time to time to practice network-control functions at the Dallas site. Although both the Chicago and Dallas network centers have diesel generators, the ones in Dallas could run indefinitely if the Chicago center ever became severely damaged.

Since the communications network is so large, it is considered a resource to all divisions within Sears. An advisory board made up of DP managers and senior managers from each Sears business group meets regularly to discuss network planning and management with Weis and his Chicago staff.

Sears recently decided that its network and networking expertise is extensive enough to support a profitable business as a value-added reseller.

The company created a wholly owned subsidiary, Sears Communications Co., to sell communications services to end users who did not have private net-

works of their own.

"We feel that we can leverage this new business off the experience we've gained in designing, implementing and operating a very large SNA network," says Weis, who also acts as president of the new venture.

The company, which has fewer than 20 major accounts right now, is expected to be a profit area for Sears, says Larry Jellen, vice-president of marketing and sales for Sears Communications. "We're selling an end-to-end service for companies with at least 20 to 30 remote locations," Jellen says, "and we're guaranteeing the amount of network availability and response time by contract. Users don't have to pay for downtime."

The Sears Communications end-user service does not reflect excess capacity within the Sears network, Weis says. And Sears will not run a user's applications — users must supply their own host computers to do the processing.

The selling point is Sears' experience with SNA and with IBM communications architecture, something Sears feels has been proven by IBM's recent product announcements and statements of direction. They are, in fact, statements about Sears' own direction in SNA design.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
CW CHART

Banks

based on a survey of chief financial officers, DP managers and EDI coordinators within Fortune 1,000 corporations as well as in-depth interviews with executives at corporations using EDI. Electronic Cash Management, Inc., a Marietta, Ga., consulting firm, and the Bank Administration Institute, a research institute in Rolling Meadows, Ill., are assisting with the research.

Study sponsors include Bank of Boston Corp., Bankers Trust Co., The Chase Manhattan Bank NA, Chemical Bank, Continental

> "**B**ANKS HAVE discussed . . . the possibility that a bank might serve as a local value-added network."
>
> JACK SHAW
> ELECTRONIC CASH
> MANAGEMENT, INC.

Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, First Interstate Bank, Ltd., First National Bank of Maryland, Irving Trust Co., Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., PNC Financial Corp., Security Pacific Corp. and Shawmut Corp.

Cashing in

The banks are eager to capitalize on their previous investments in communications links with major corporate customers for electronic payment and cash management services, Manion said. "Banks have established 'electronic shelf space' in so many companies already, it makes sense for them to offer products that allow companies to communicate with other companies using bank networks," he added.

Manion said the banks could either handle all of the financial and network services themselves — and in doing so, compete against existing EDI network vendors such as GE Information Services in Rockville, Md., and McDonnell Douglas Electronic Data Interchange Systems Co. in St. Louis — or form alliances with those value-

added network vendors.

Thomas Tucker, the Bank Administration Institute's director of operations and technology, said the first EDI service that banks are likely to offer is the transmission of detailed remittance data to go along with intercorporate payments.

An EDI pilot project involving General Motors Corp. and eight banks is already proving the feasibility of having the auto maker send payments and remittance data to its suppliers, with the banks as intermediaries, Tucker said.

However, the banks are not fearlessly rushing into the EDI industry, according to Victor Wheatman, an analyst with Input, a research firm in Mountain View, Calif.

Some banks are reluctant to go beyond the familiar service of handling electronic payments, either because EDI is not part of their strategic business plan, or because they fear security problems or new liabilities if incorrect data is sent with a payment, he said.

In the short term, banks will want to make their existing electronic payment and cash management services compatible with the EDI standard X.12 and then move on to intercorporate transactions, according to Jack Shaw, president of Electronic Cash Management.

"One idea that a number of banks have discussed is the possibility that a bank might serve as a local value-added network or perhaps as a port to the big, national value-added networks," Shaw said.

N E W   P R O D U C T S

Local-area network hardware

A multirate data service channel service unit (DSU/CSU) for digital data service networks has been announced by Universal Data Systems.

The Model DDS/MR is said to operate at 56K, 9.6K, 4.8K or 2.4K bit/sec. over the network in point-to-point and multipoint applications. It combines the functions of a DSU and a CSU into a single unit directly compatible with Bell 500 Series equipment.

The unit costs $695. Universal Data Systems, 5000 Bradford Drive, Huntsville, Ala. 35805.

Customer-premise equipment

A Multiplexer Interface Panel and a Data Distributor designed for use with Micom Systems, Inc.'s Instanet6000

Series 40 Data private automatic branch exchange has been announced by Micom.

The Multiplexer Interface Panel is an interface backplane that provides five access shelves of 128 channels each.

The Data Distributor Model M6432I is a single plug-in module that provides 32 channels multiplexed over twisted-pair wires to a connector panel.

The Multiplexer Interface Panel costs $3,500. The Data Distributor costs $2,250 for the data-only version and $3,250 for the modem-control version.

Micom Systems, 4100 Los Angeles Ave., Simi Valley, Calif. 93063.

Links

A communications program said to allow a microcomputer to emulate the AT&T 5425/4425 buffered display terminal has been introduced by Teleexpress, Inc.

The software, called EM4425, provides support for the AT&T 5425/4425 modes of operation, such as set-up screens compatible with the terminal; scroll mode that supports a memory-access screen of 78 rows by 80-col. support for up to four simultaneous windows; and support for 26- and 27-line keyboard labels.

EM4425 costs $150 per license.

Teleexpress, P.O. Box 217, Willingboro, N.J. 08046.

File servers

Solana Electronics has introduced a communications server said to enable remote Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh users to access that company's Appletalk network and its resources directly from dial-up telephone lines.

R-Server with a modem connects as the data path into a local Appletalk network to manage data traffic between the remote Macintosh with a modem and any resource on the network.

R-Server costs $495.

Solana Electronics, Suite A, 7887 Dunbrook Road, San Diego, Calif. 92126.

Cabling

A four-pair shielded plenum transceiver cable that meets IEEE 802.3 requirements for compatible local-area networks has been introduced by Belden Wire and Cable.

The Belden 89901 pair shields are electrically isolated from the outer shielding with an overall polyester isolator tape and Duofoil shield.

The Belden 89901 costs $1,732 per 1,000 ft.

Belden, P.O. Box 1980, Richmond, Ind. 47375.

A manufac
system shou
make things
Like prof

And deadlines.

And decisions.

For years, mid-sized manufacturers have needed a practical, comprehensive management system. One that would give them a few of the advantages their larger competitors take for granted.

Honeywell Bull has one. We call it the HMS/7 manufac-

turing management system. You'll call it the edge.

Because whether you have a computer department or not, HMS/7 will let you automate with a single database. From shop floor functions all the way to top management. Getting you to market fast while ensuring quality every step of the way.

HMS/7 includes workhorse DPS 7000 hardware and

SYSTEMS & PERIPHERALS

Supermini battle rages

Most discussions of what people call "the mid-range" focus on the computer market served by systems such as the IBM System/36 and 9370 and Digital Equipment Corp.'s VAX 8250. That is a performance range in which IBM and its minicomputer rivals are knocking heads.

But there is another, sometimes forgotten, group of mid-range systems that have been the subjects of heated marketing battles lately. Those are the systems in the high-end supermicrocomputer and small mainframe class, such as IBM's 4381 and 3090 Model 120E, DEC's VAX 8700, Prime Computer, Inc.'s 6350 and Hewlett-Packard Co.'s HP 3000 Series 930.

As with the smaller systems, the activity in the upper mid-range has generally involved product introductions, enhancements and repricing.

In May, IBM introduced four models of the 4381, featuring twice the memory and 30% performance gains in comparison with older 4381s. The simultaneous introduction of the 4381s and the 3090 Model 120E represented not only moves against IBM's competitors, but, in effect, competition among IBM's own products as the performance of the 4381 and 3090 overlapped for the first time.

Continued on page 52

DEC preps faster Microvax

Q-bus-based mini seen out-gunning low end; September intro eyed

BY DAVID BRIGHT
CW STAFF

Digital Equipment Corp. is ready to introduce a Microvax that outperforms some larger and more expensive VAX 8000 series systems and is based on DEC's Q-bus rather than the faster VAXBI bus.

The Microvax III is expected to debut at the Decworld exposition to be held in Boston from Sept. 8-18.

According to a beta-test user and a third-party developer, the new Microvax will perform more than 2 million instructions per second (MIPS) and will surpass the performance levels of machines like the VAX 8250.

However, because the two lines use different buses, Microvax users will still be unable to upgrade to the VAX 8000 series.

In addition to the Microvax III, observers said they expect DEC to introduce a more powerful Vaxstation, an improved gateway to IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA) and possibly a 3-MIPS VAX 8400 to fill a performance gap in the VAX 8000 line.

The Microvax III is intended to leapfrog the performance of competing departmental systems, such as Prime Computer, Inc.'s much more expensive 1.6-MIPS 2455. The Vaxstation, which is based on the Microvax series, will compete in the hotly contested technical-workstation market against machines from Sun Microsystems, Inc. and Apollo Computer, Inc.

Priced in the same range as the Microvax II, the Microvax III is also a CMOS microprocessor to more than double performance.

Continued on page 52

Cards jog 4381 memory

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Locom Corp. recently introduced memory cards designed for use in the third-generation 4381 models that IBM announced in May.

The 2M- and 4M-byte LCM-400 cards use IBM memory technology and were designed to function in the IBM 4381 Models 21 and 24, which are due for shipment in early 1988, or in the older 4381 models.

Locom officials said the memory cards, which are available now, are needed because the new 4381s do not support the company's existing 16M-byte modules.

The company also claimed that the cards are, electronically, pin-for-pin identical to IBM cards but are faster and dissipate 25% less heat than the IBM products.

Speed edge claimed

A company spokesman said the Locom card is typically more than twice as fast as an IBM card during a write cycle. He said the LCM-400 cards are mechanically identical in dimension to the IBM cards and that they use edge-card connectors that are compatible with IBM card-edge connectors.

When a 4M-byte card is installed in an older 4381 model, the card functions as a two 2M-byte cards.

Locom said 8M bytes of memory cost $20,000, 16M bytes cost $30,000, 24M bytes cost $45,000 and 32M bytes cost $55,000.

Data View
VAX/Microvax markets
Percent of dedicated sales using Digital Equipment Corp. systems in U.S.

NCR services System/36s

Says banks, retailers to form bulk of market

BY STANLEY GIBSON
CW STAFF

DAYTON, Ohio — NCR Corp.'s Third-Party Services recently announced that it will provide maintenance for two models in IBM's System/36 line.

NCR said it will service the IBM System 5360 and Model 5362 as well as peripherals throughout the U.S.

"Banks, in particular, often have NCR sorters with System/36 processors. It's a natural fit that way," said Jeff Sughrue, NCR's Third-Party Services manager of marketing services.

Other users likely to have both NCR and IBM equipment are retail stores that have NCR point-of-sale equipment and a System/36. However, NCR does not require an IBM user to have NCR gear in order to obtain

Continued on page 56

McDonnell Douglas adds minis

IRVINE, Calif. — McDonnell Douglas Computer Systems Co. recently expanded its line of reintional data base minicomputers with six systems featuring greater main memory and disk storage capacities than those of earlier models.

Like the older models, the new systems run McDonnell Douglas's Reality relational data base management operating system, which is based on Pick Systems' Pick operating system.

The company replaced its four 3-year-old Series 9200 systems with five models that a mild feature up to four times the disk capacity as well as more memory capacity and user ports at the low end.

The new low-end 9225 supports 2M to 4M bytes of memory, up to 780M bytes of disk storage and up to 96 users, compared with 1M to 2M bytes of memory, 320M bytes of disk storage and a maximum of 64 users on the older 9220.

At the high end now is the 9265, with a disk capacity of 4.16G bytes. Like the earlier 9250, which had a disk capacity of 1.04G bytes, the 9265 supports up to 8M bytes of memory and 208 users.

The company also added high-end models to the 2-year-

Continued on page 56

Utility's MIS weathers climate shift

BY JAMES CONNOLLY
CW STAFF

PROFILE

SAN FRANCISCO — For two decades, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (PG&E) has been a company to watch in terms of computer use.

PG&E was on the leading edge in the 1960s, when it established an information systems project and began bringing its commercial data processing and technical computing resources under a common management.

The utility, which serves Northern California's energy needs, became an early user of IBM plug-compatible mainframes made by Amdahl Corp. and National Advanced Systems Corp. (NAS) in the 1970s. During the 1980s, PG&E has standardized on the IBM Personal Computer and was among the first firms to negotiate site licenses for PC software.

Now, with IBM and IBM-compatible standards at the mainframe and workstation levels, PG&E officials are looking at their options for the middle level in a three-tiered computer hierarchy, as the MIS group and the corporation adapt to major changes in the utility industry. It is a search that may prove futile, at least in the near term, according to A. W. Simila, manager of PG&E's information systems department.

"Currently, the technology is very strong at the mainframe level and at the desk top. We're just beginning to get that middle tier defined," Simila says, adding that it is difficult to specify PG&E's middle-tier needs. "We don't have that fully rationalized because we are still waiting for the industry to settle down."

PG&E is evaluating the offerings of various hardware vendors, including the IBM 9370 and Digital Equipment Corp. VAX minicomputers, and has used local-area networks in the middle tier for specific applications. "But the major thrust is still at linking workstations directly to the mainframe," reports Simila, an industrial engineer who has been involved with computers in utilities for 20 years.

Continued on page 56

A. W. Simila

Supermini

In April, Prime positioned its 9350 and 9550 against the lower part of the 3090 line. Meanwhile, DEC has continued its well-documented drive of its VAX line from the middle of the IBM 4300 performance range into the 3090 scale. HP is preparing to ship its first production versions of the HP 3000 Model 930 reduced instruction set computer and National Advanced Systems Corp. has brought its AS/VL systems to the U.S. market.

It is obvious that these vendors and others are accelerating their efforts in the mid-range. As usual, users benefit from

such competition if only because of the price pressure created, particularly when a user leverages the threat of changing vendors.

Dealers pushing harder

But there also is an accelerated competition on the part of another group — the leasor and used computer community. Those dealers appear to be pushing harder now than they have for about a year when it comes to promoting used IBM 3080s and 4300s over new 4300s and 3090s.

The most recent example was that of Computer Merchants, Inc. promoting used IBM 3083s and 4381s as alternatives to the newer 4381 Models 21 to 24 and the 3090 Model 120E.

Computer Merchants bluntly calls the 3090 Model 120E a "typical entry-level trap" designed to draw customers into the 3090 family. Jumping for the low-end 3090, with a bare-bones price of less than $1 million, may make sense for the user who sees the potential for a relatively short-term need for features such as expanded storage — available only on a 3090 — or 4.5M bit/sec. channels, available on the 3090 when IBM gets around to announcing it.

Some don't need leading edge

But dealers like Computer Merchants and its competitors, including Comdisco, Inc., have a valid point if they argue that many people may not want those leading-edge functions.

Computer Merchants makes a case that is hard to dispute. The dealer says a user who needs a mainframe in the range of 7 to 8 million instructions per second (MIPS) can get a used IBM 3083 Model J for $425,000, compared with the $900,000 or more for a 7.5 MIPS 3090 Model 120E or 8.1 MIPS 4381 Model 24. The dealer makes similar arguments for used 4381s over the new 4381 models.

Such used machines may not be for everyone. However, their presence in the market serves a purpose. Like the threat of jumping to other vendors, the option of buying a used computer does its part in keeping new system prices in check.

Connoly is Computerworld's senior editor, systems & peripherals.

Faster Microvax

mance to at least 2 MIPS. That compares favorably with the VAX 8250's estimated capability of about 1.3 MIPS, but the Microvax III retains the Q-bus used in the Microvax II. The VAX 8250 uses DEC's VAXBI bus. The CMOS microprocessor includes a subset of the VAX's CPU instruction set.

A third-party hardware developer who said he has seen the new system said the chip can ultimately operate at 3 MIPS, but that DEC cannot yet produce the faster versions in quantity.

According to the source, the only incompatibilities between the Microvax II and the Microvax III are that a new memory interconnect scheme is used. "If you had a Microvax II on your floor right now, and you wanted to make it a Microvax III, you'd not only need a new CPU, but also new memory boards," he said. "I believe the memory boards that will run on a Microvax III are identical to those memory boards that are now being used in the MicroPDP-11/83." He said he was told that DEC will offer upgrade kits for moving up to a Microvax III.

Early user makes plans

One Microvax III beta-test user said he is pleased with the system and claimed it runs faster than 2 MIPS. Since the VAX 8600 systems offer higher I/O speeds than the Microvax III, he said he does not expect the new systems to replace VAX 8000 machines. Instead, he said his organization plans to cluster the higher-end machines as file servers.

John McCarthy, research manager at Forrester Research, Inc., said the Microvax III will run at 2.5 MIPS. He said the VAX 8600, which is generally believed to use a Microvax III-related chip set on the VAXBI bus, is also definite.

Microvax II prices, including a DEC VMS license, currently start at $18,400, while the base price of a VAX 8250 with a VMS license is $92,400.

Analyst Myron Kerstetter of the Gartner Group, Inc. in Stamford, Conn., said he expects the new system to carry the same price as the Microvax II. In addition, Kerstetter said DEC should use Decworld to introduce an aggressively priced Vaxtation based on the new chip.

He added that DEC will introduce a more powerful gateway linking DEC systems to SNA, but the software may not be available until much later. The gateway's PDP-11 will be replaced by a VAX, he said.

COMPUTERWORLD

Recent PC announcements have left Compaq in an enviable position.

Utility's MIS

Reflecting on the technological and business changes of those two decades, Simila says a move into a commodity era in terms of departmental computing and simpler operating systems would make his job easier. "The hardware is giving us as much as we can use. There is still that balance between hardware and software, and it always seems that software is tougher to solve," he says. But rather than becoming easier to use, system software and data management software is becoming more complex and technically oriented, he notes.

The lack of middle-tier products has slowed PG&E's progress toward a goal of networking all knowledge workers' workstations and means the project will take "a little longer" than the target time of five years from now, Simila says.

PG&E projects continued 25% to 30% annual growth in computing power at both the mainframe and the microcomputer level. Those microcomputers, which now number about 8,300 in the 28,000-employee company, are used in both stand-alone and terminal-emulation modes. Simila says he sees the PC's role as one where it complements the mainframe rather than replaces it.

To support the growth of the PC population, PG&E became one of the first corporations to receive site licenses four years ago, when it acquired such a license for Lifetree Software, Inc.'s Volkswriter. Simila says the growth is a result of fundamental changes in the way energy utilities do business in an era of deregulation.

"Banking had to face the market earlier... In our industry, MIS is just now emerging more and more from being a backroom support-type function. We are focusing more and more on the outside," Simila says. The company's MIS group is working on strategies to link technological developments to the changes in the business environment.

Customers hungry for more

With deregulation, PG&E's customers are looking for more individualized and varied services. Those changes mean new approaches to sales support and billing as well as accounting.

"Billing becomes more and more complicated all of the time," Simila says, noting that customers want more details in their bills and that public utility commissions require power companies to provide more detail in justifying rate requests.

In conjunction with providing more information to customers and holding onto PG&E's position as the "preferred supplier of energy services," PG&E has used computer technology to get greater production out of more than 3,500 customer service representatives, Simila says.

PG&E also has more than 730 MIS employees supporting data centers in San Francisco and Fairfield, Calif., and at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power facility in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

The data centers house a variety of mainframes, including two IBM 3090s, an Amdahl 5890, several Amdahl 5860s, multiple NAS AS/9080s and AS/9060s and several IBM 4300 series processors. In addition, PG&E uses large disk drives from IBM and three plug-compatible manufacturers.

PG&E was one of the early users of Amdahl equipment and has kept a mix of IBM and plug-compatible manufacturers' systems for more than a decade. Simila reports that the company's size makes PG&E a "cherished account" for the various vendors and eliminates the possibility of vendor punishing the utility by cutting back on service when another vendor wins a contract.

NCR services

third-party service, Sugheir said.

Although he declined to name a specific discount rate, Sugheir said NCR is "prepared to discount on an individual basis in relation to IBM's Corporate Service Amendment (CSA)." IBM's CSA, introduced last year, offers discounts from 4% to 33% to customers who manage some of their own maintenance.

NCR also offers a discount program called Partnership Maintenance, under which a customer may receive a service discount for establishing a means to track problems themselves, such as a help desk. But this discount is offered only on NCR equipment, Sugheir said.

NCR Third-Party Services has 6,300 field personnel in 400 locations in the U.S., the vendor said.

McDonnell

old Series 6000 small-business systems.

The 6460 is the new high-end model in the Tower portion of the 6000 series and features up to 4M bytes of memory, 420M bytes of storage and support for 64 users, compared with 1M byte of memory, 225M bytes of storage and support for only 32 users offered by the earlier 6425.

In the Low Boy portion of the 6000 family, the company added the 6680 with support for 4M bytes of memory, 1.5G bytes of storage and 96 users. The earlier 6655 supported 2M bytes of memory, 486M bytes of disk storage and 64 users.

The 6260 costs $62,500, and the 6680 costs $115,500. Prices for the Series 9200 range from $98,500 for the 9225 to $253,000 for the 9265.

NEW PRODUCTS

Processors

A series of Sun Microsystems, Inc. Sun 3-compatible memories said to occupy one slot have been announced by Clearpoint, Inc.

The SNXRAM frees up four slots in the Sun 3/160 and 3/180 for VMEbus expansion options. It is available in 16M- and 24M-byte capacities using 1M bit DIP switch dynamic random-access memories (RAM). The 4M-, 8M- and 12M-byte density SNXRAM models use 256K-byte DIP switch dynamic RAM.

The SNXRAM/24M bytes is priced at $10,000, and 16M- and 12M-byte capacity boards cost $7,825 and $5,500, respectively.

Clearpoint, 99 South St., Hopkinton, Mass. 01748.

Graphics systems

A preconfigured color graphics seismic display station has been introduced by Raster Technologies, Inc.

The Entry Level Model One/80S offers 1,280- by 1,024-pixel resolution with a 60Hz noninterlaced refresh rate. Seismic features include filled/unfilled variable-area display with selectable fill and overlap, variable density and horizon flattening.

Standard interfaces supported include for RS-232 serial ports and a DR11-W high-speed parallel direct memory access interface. Digital Equipment Corp. VT100 terminal capability, Tektronix, Inc. 4014 emulation, transformation, hidden surface removal and interactive device support are all standard features.

With a 19-in. monitor, the system costs $17,500. With a 16-in. monitor, it costs $15,500.

Raster Technologies, 2 Robbins Road, Westford, Mass. 01886.

Data storage

Two ½-in. reel-to-reel tape drives for both high-performance and mid-range system backups have been announced by Hewlett-Packard Co.

The HP 7980A at 6,250 or 1,600 char./in. tape drive designed for systems with disk backup requirements of more than 400M bytes.

The HP 7979A, offering 1,600 char./in. only, provides for systems with disk backup requirements between 100M and 500M bytes. Both formats are compatible with ANSI standards to allow data interchange between HP and non-HP formats.

Features include automatic tape loading, seven-character alphanumeric front-panel display and performance of Read and Write operations at 125 in./sec.

The HP 7980A costs $22,440; the HP 7979A costs $13,040.

HP, 1820 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, Calif. 94303.

Terminals

Eastman Kodak Co. has introduced its line of Kodak Datashow products for computer-image overhead projection.

The Kodak Datashow system includes the Datashow projection pad, a remote control and Showmaker software. Options include paging, blinking, on-screen

pointer, split-screen, random-access and automatically timed, preprogrammed sequence. The Kodak Datashow system costs $1,270.

The Datashow composite video adapter is a plug-in component that makes the transparency system usable with computers that have composite video signals, such as the Apple Computer, Inc. Apple II family. It costs $159.

The Datashow projection pad is a version of the Datashow system designed for real-time use through a personal computer keyboard. It costs $1,095.

Eastman Kodak, 343 State St., Rochester, N.Y. 14650.

Printers/Plotters

The 4/62 color dot matrix printer has been announced by Honeywell Bull Inc.

The 4/62 offers automatic switching from cut sheet to fanfold. It operates at 120 char./sec. in letter-quality mode with a print quality of 60 by 18 dot/char. matrix. Other features include 180 char./sec. print speed in near-letter-quality mode and 250 char./sec. in draft mode. Seven colors are standard and up to six fonts can be used on a page at one time. Print width is up to 13½ in.

The 4/62 is priced at $2,160.

Honeywell Bull Italia, Suite 800, 120 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

Power supplies

An off-line uninterruptible power system (UPS) that provides the protection of an on-line system has been announced by Topaz, Inc.

The Powermaker UPS consists of an internal power conditioner, a battery charger, a battery, an inverter, a static transfer switch and a surge-suppression network. It provides 100 db of common-mode noise attenuation. If the power fails, the Powermaker UPS begins supplying AC power to the protected equipment in less than one msec, the vendor said.

Powermaker prices start at $2,500.

Topaz, 9192 Topaz Way, San Diego, Calif. 92123.

THEY SAID IT COULDN'T BE DONE

We Did It. They said you couldn't access all those databases from one terminal or program and up to now they were right. Now there is, ACCESS/STAR, the only completely integrated software for distributed data extract and delivery.

We Deliver It. We've turned simple connectivity into true *data sharing*. Imbed ACCESS/STAR into your program and all databases look like local SQL. You can demand data from any database and ACCESS/STAR will deliver. Using ASAP, our terminal interface, users can instantly access any database. And it is all transparent to the user. No knowledge of database languages, links or file servers is necessary.

We Did It Right. ACCESS/STAR's open architecture is based on ANSI SQL and industry standard protocols. This software solution provides powerful standard extraction as well as easy-to-use tools for building custom extractors.

ACCESS/STAR

- Extracts data at the field level
- Supports multiple DBMS systems
- Transfers data across existing communication links
- Accepts ANSI SQL queries
- Stores and forwards across heterogeneous networks
- Leverages other connectivity products

We Support It. Complete detailed documentation is provided and outstanding technical assistance is there when you need it.

You Want It. They said it couldn't be done affordably, but we did it. To gain instant access to ACCESS/STAR and your 1988 Connectivity Planning Calendar, call us or fill in the information below.

DB/ACCESS INC.

20011 Stevens Creek Blvd.
Cupertino, CA 95014
(408) 255-2920
(800) 982-9911
FAX (408) 253-7973

Clearpoint, DEC, DR11-W are trademarks of Digital Equipment Corporation.
HP is a trademark of Hewlett-Packard
ANSI, IBM, SQL, IDMS are trademarks of International Business Machines
Encompass is a trademark of Tandem Computers

IN DEPTH

End users drive benefit analysis

They get to nominate a project 'Most Likely to Succeed'

BY HOWARD MILLER

No one would dispute the fact that it costs something to implement a computer-based information system. Nor would anyone argue that a substantial benefit from that investment is expected.

Benefits, however, can range from the quantifiable to the intangible. Further, the risk of attaining these benefits can vary from very low to extremely high. Determining the cost of installing a computer-based information system is relatively easy, but quantifying benefits can be a real stumbling block.

Whereas a cost analysis for a computer-based system develops as the logical outgrowth of a feasibility study, a benefit analysis is something that can only be user-driven. The user best understands the form the benefit will take. However, because the user also understands that there is a risk associated with attaining that benefit, he has a natural hesitancy to express this benefit in terms of dollars.

Step-by-step analysis

This article focuses on a method to facilitate the user-driven benefit analysis. Little will be said about cost analysis; for purposes of this article, it is assumed that cost numbers are readily available.

The following benefit analysis process is a multiple-step proce-

Miller is responsible for administrative computing at Boston University. He has held senior-level positions in systems management for more than 20 years.

dure based on the theory that a similarity exists among the kinds of benefits derived from a computer-based information system and that similar benefits can be grouped into classes. However, recognizing that there is a risk associated with achieving any benefit or benefit class, a risk-of-attainment factor should be assigned to the benefit classes.

The risk of attainment quantifies the risk associated with achieving the benefit. In this way, one may develop a comfort level for the results of the financial analysis calculations. A comfort level is an objective index in-

WILLIAM CONE

dicating how assured the user is that the benefits described will materialize. The benefit analysis process consists of the following five steps:

● Identify the benefit classes.
● Establish risk of attainment.
● Complete benefit analysis forms.
● Summarize the benefits.
● Perform a financial analysis.

The ability — or lack thereof — to quantify a benefit does not always reflect its importance to an organization. For example, a new computer-based information system may be required to provide a service that is already

available from the competition. The consequence of not installing the system may be loss of market share or even having to go out of business. Quantifying the benefit of implementing this computer-based information system may be difficult — what would be the cost of the lost market share or the cost of going out of business?

Conversely, installing a system that reduces material and labor costs may be easy to quantify and yet may have little impact on the strategic performance of a company. Therefore, benefits can be grouped in the following categories from highest to lowest according to their impact on the business:

Improved strategic performance. This is the benefit area that is most difficult to quantify and achieve due to the esoteric nature of such things as improved employee morale and better utilization of management talent. Business survival is just as likely to create new dilemmas as they are to resolve existing problems. The opportunity for excellence is there, but it is muted.

Improved management control. This area is one of subjective quantification. After implementation, the benefits of improved management control are measurable and directly attributable to the computer-based information system. Prior to implementation, the benefits can only be estimated.

Improved business resulting from a direct order-taking system is something that can be accurately measured after the system is implemented but not before installation. Examples of improved management control

● **Assigning a dollar value to benefits**
● **Multiyear analysis**
● **Cost avoidance vs. strategic advantage**

include increased business volume and improved resource management.

Improved cost displacement or avoidance. This benefit area is the easiest to quantify and has the greatest likelihood of achieving its stated results. Improved cost displacement or cost avoidance is the elimination of staff and/or materials used directly or indirectly to create a product or service.

What is the risk?

To complete the benefit analysis, each benefit within a benefit class is assigned a risk of attainment (see chart above).

The risk of attainment categories are defined as follows:

Assured: Very high probability that the benefit is achievable (70% to 100% chance).

Likely: Moderate chance

Benefit/comfort index table

Having end users rate a project in terms of its risk or likelihood to succeed is not enough. MIS must then superimpose this scale to reflect that cost displacement benefits are easier to achieve than strategic advantages

CW CHART

that the benefit is achievable (31% to 69% chance).

Maybe: Very low probability that the benefit is achievable (0% to 30% chance). Each benefit is also assigned a comfort index based on the benefit/comfort index table. The comfort index is

a weighting factor, with cost displacement or avoidance given the highest weighting while improved strategic performance is given the lowest weighting.

The theory is that cost displacement or avoidance is much easier to achieve than improved

strategic performance, and, therefore, improved strategic performance must have a much higher return to offset the inherent risk. Moreover, by its very nature, improved strategic performance typically has a much higher potential return.

Benefits on paper

Benefit analysis is the meat of the process. MIS assists those involved in identifying each benefit derived from the computer-based system. Each benefit is described, quantified, classified and assigned a risk factor (Assured, Likely, Maybe). Benefits are quantified by year, from year to nine, so it is necessary to establish the time span for the analysis. The benefit analysis form documents the benefits. Note that the organization of this form corresponds to the benefit/comfort index table. The benefit classes run down the vertical axis; risk factors run across the horizontal axis. The bold numbers in the boxes are the comfort indexes. The benefit analysis form is completed as follows:

• Enter the benefit area (such as "reduce staffing by one clerk").

• Enter the savings (such as "reduce staffing by one clerk").

• Enter a very descriptive title.

• Enter the benefits area, if necessary.

• Enter the savings (in dollars) per year in the appropriate benefit class under the appropriate risk of attainment level.

• Enter an X in each block for the year or years that the savings will be realized. For example, if the benefit is described as a $5,000 cost displacement likely to occur in Year 2 and is assured of also occurring in Years 3 and 4, then $5,000 is entered in the likely cost displacement box for year 2 ($5,000 is placed in Year 2 of the X is placed in the assured cost dis-

placement box; and an X is placed in Years 3 and 4.

• One benefit analysis form is completed for each benefit identified.

To clarify this procedure, let's apply this process to a system that improves productivity sufficiently to reduce a clerical staff by one person ($12,000 per year). The user is confident the position will be eliminated, and the job is targeted for eradication during the second year of operation. Finally, the organization has agreed it will track only the benefits for three years from the point of implementation. In this scenario, the following is entered on the form:

Benefit area: Eliminate one clerk.

Explanation: System improves productivity of clerical staff sufficiently to reduce staff by one person. The learning curve associated with the new system makes this possible in Year 2.

Benefits: $12,000 is entered in the cost displacement or avoidance area in the assured column, and an X is placed in 2 and 3 to indicate the savings started in Year 2 and continued through Year 3. (Had the firm agreed to track savings for five years, an X would also have been placed in Years 4 and 5.)

The benefit summary (see chart page 62) is a recap of the details found in the benefit analysis form. One benefit summary is compiled for each year in the following manner:

• List the benefit area from the benefit analysis form on the left side of the form.

• Enter the benefit dollars in the correct comfort index column based on the comfort index numbers listed on the benefit

analysis form. Repeat the process for each benefit until all benefit dollars for that year are entered.

● Total and enter the comfort index columns at the bottom.

● Calculate a cumulative total (one through nine as applicable).

● Repeat this process for each year with benefits, preparing one summary sheet for each benefit year.

What does it cost?

The bottom line in the financial analysis, which consists of three items: a bar graph, a payback period calculation and an internal rate of return calculation. To develop the bar graph, first take all of the annual costs for developing the project and for its postimplementation operation. Then plot the project costs by year below the horizontal axis. Cumulative benefits for comfort levels 1 through 3, 4 through 6 and 7 through 9 (see chart this page) are plotted above the horizontal axis. The result is an informative graphic representation of both the cost and the return at the three points.

A payback period is then calculated by dividing cumulative benefits for comfort levels 1 through 3, 4 through 6 and 7 through 9, respectively, by the total cost for the project. The result is the amount of time it will take to recover the investment.

Next, calculate an internal rate of return for the cumulative benefits at comfort index levels 1 through 3, 4 through 6

Benefit summary form
Calculate the dollar value of benefits for a single year in each benefit area and then rate that value based on how certain users are to achieve it

Benefit area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	$130								
	$120								
	$125								
	$45		$95						
		$675			$425				
		$150			$200				
		$240							
Improve customer service									
Product availability knowledge			$140			$280		$320	
Total benefit dollars	$429	$1,365	$30	$140	$930	$5	$280	$90	$330
Cumulative total	$429	$1,694	$1,714	$1,854	$2,784	$2,789	$3,069	$3,120	$3,449

□ Cost displacement or avoidance　□ Management control　■ Strategic performance

CW CHART

and 7 through 9 using standard calculations. The results can be interpreted as follows:

● Computer-based systems offering rates of return in excess of the opportunity costs of capital for comfort levels 1 through 3 are always considered a very

good investment.

● Systems that do not offer a rate of return in excess of the opportunity cost of capital for comfort levels 1 through 3, but in excess of comfort levels 4 through 6, are a marginal investment.

● Systems that do not offer a rate of return in excess of the opportunity cost of capital for comfort levels 1 through 3 or 4 through 6, but do so for comfort levels 7 through 9, are always a poor investment.

● Never invest in projects that do not offer a rate of return in excess of the opportunity cost of capital for comfort levels 1 through 3, 4 through 6 or 7 through 9.

Making this process easy to use is key to employing the benefit analysis process effectively. The procedure described here lends itself well to a personal computer spreadsheet application. If you take the time to initially set up the forms and calculations, a significant amount of drudgery can be removed from the pro-

cess in successive iterations or in successive applications.

Sit down with the potential user of the computer-based information system and go through each of the benefit areas. Assist the potential system user in establishing a dollar value for the benefit.

Finally, I suggest incorporating this process into a formal or structured development methodology for projects that are projected to exceed some targeted investment level, such as $25,000 to $50,000. It is hard to justify the manpower investment required to go through the benefit analysis process for smaller projects.

Remember the proper role of an information services professional is to act as a facilitator in the benefit analysis process. The system user understands the system's benefits. The information services professional, who understands the process, can reduce bureaucracy and alleviate hesitancy. ●

MANAGEMENT

TAKING CHARGE

David Ludlum

Stopping the buck

As information systems managers aspire to broader business roles — or find themselves forced into them — one of the most crucial challenges they face is the need to effectively delegate responsibility. The same has always been true of information systems professionals moving into management.

That need presents upwardly mobile professionals and managers with the opportunity to garner some practical lessons from the partial paralysis inflicted on the Reagan administration by the exposure of the National Security Council's efforts to run guns to Iran in exchange for hostages and to divert proceeds to arm Nicaraguan rebels.

Analyses of the Iran-Contra affair have repeatedly pointed to a breakdown of Ronald Reagan's characteristic hands-off management style as one of the major reasons that the program was allowed to gather momentum until it spun out of control.

Since his days as governor of California, Reagan has been known for a management style characterized by delegation — avoiding operational details while concentrating on a handful of fundamental principles. Obviously, the philosophy worked well, as Reagan was elected to a

Continued on page 70

Guide scouts end users, CIM

Telecommunications, DB2 are also major concerns, president says

John Nack, manager of the processing network division at Caterpillar, Inc. in Peoria, Ill., is the only person to have been elected to two terms as president of Guide International, Inc., the organization for users of large IBM systems.

Nack, whose second two-year term ends in November, was interviewed recently by *Computerworld* staff members Stanley Gibson, Michael Sullivan-Trainor and David Ludlum in Boston at Guide's 68th meeting, which was attended by some 4,600 representatives of the group's corporate membership.

For Guide members, is this really "The Year of the Customer?"

I don't think this is the year of the customer any more than previous years, other than in the use of the phrase. We are not getting a whole lot more attention because it's the year of the customer, because we were getting a lot of attention in the first place and we had been getting attention

for a number of years.

IBM seems to be a little more open these days, with regard to the press and analysts, about future products. Is your company getting more information than you did in previous years?

No. There still are no pronouncements at all. But there has been a very open dialogue in recent years. In the last four or five years, it has been getting more and more open.

Your view is that IBM is now trying to bring some

of that openness to groups other than Guide?

Yes. I believe that they are now sharing more openly with the press and other customer groups things they used to share with us. However, with us, it has never reached the point where we believe we are seeing their entire strategic plan and product announcements in advance of the public.

With regard to the recent creation of the Application Systems Division, I had not heard any rumors about it until we came here. It was a closely held secret from us.

What do you think of the creation of the new division?

It is hard to tell what to think about it yet. I haven't sorted it all out yet, but it would seem to me that anything they can do to emphasize applications development — organizationally or whatever — is good news for all of us.

Are there any hot topics that seem to be coming up among members?

No more and no less than usual. This is not an event. This goes on continuously, this process. Three times a year we get together, and we exchange information.

However, one of the things we are doing now is putting an emphasis on CIM [computer-integrated manufacturing] trying to get our organization to have a better representation among those who work with CIM, such as manufacturing engineers —

Continued on page 69

John Nack

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

MIS profit, Swedish style

BY JANET FIDERIO
CW STAFF

When employees receive their salaries by direct deposit in Stockholm, chances are their money won't stay in their checking accounts for long.

Because of aggressive management of information technology, Swedish banks can offer to deduct customers' checking account funds and transfer them directly to creditors. The banks do this to pay not only monthly bills such as mortgages but also anything from purchases of stocks and bonds from the Swedish stock exchange to child-care expenses.

For example, if you worked in Stockholm and banked with Skandinaviska Enskilda

Continued on page 68

PETER PERRY

Inside

- Book review: AI, robotics gurus look to the future. Page 64.
- Calendar: Conferences, exhibitions, meetings. Page 66.

BOOK REVIEW

The brave new world of thinking machines

BY CHARLES P. LECHT
EDC NEWS SERVICE

The Tomorrow Makers
By Grant Fjermedal

Want some fun summer reading? Subtitled *A Brave New World of Living Brain Machines*, this book chronicles the author's visits with people who work on the frontiers of the computer world.

Fjermedal traveled extensively in the U.S. and Japan to write this book, visiting such erudite places as MIT, Harvard University, Carnegie-Mellon University, the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, the Smithsonian Institution and Japan's Waseda, Tsukuba and Tokyo universities.

The author also visits lesser known scientists, like those working in the back rooms of our most advanced laboratories — and even backers working at home. This makes *The Tomorrow Makers* a refreshing work unburdened by stale statements from the often quoted.

The book is divided into three parts:
1. **The Download Factor.** At the outset, we are offered the concept of downloading as posited by Hans Moravec of Carnegie-Mellon's world-class robotics laboratory. This involves a process not unlike cloning in its final effect but different in its method. It does not involve creation of the "copy" through the use of biogenetic rather, a computer simulation of the original is achieved by both medical and computer scientists.

If the simulation were good enough, the prospect of downloading our functional selves into the distant future would be possible. The issue of whether the series of man-made replicants could constitute a self-conscious continuum of the original is unresolved.

As dogmatic as theologians may appear in disputing the ideas that arise through consideration of this, so do our scientists appear wary is it possible.

From here on, we begin an exploration of the world of robotics, computer simulations of intelligence, awareness, motor control — you name it. A virtual smorgasbord of artificial intelligence hardware and software is offered. Dessert comes in the form of the speculations and ruminations of scientists. True, they seem a bit possessed by the technological fare they so gleefully describe, but their enthusiasm is refreshing. What's the good of it all if we cannot dream?

2. **Educating Baby.** This section presents us some classic and not-so-classic arguments on the feasibility of creating thinking machines and the impact such machines could have on our future. Dialogues with current thinking machines and a potpourri of opinions on what these dialogues mean are offered.

What is particularly compelling about this section of the book is the very human emanations of those machines — not to undervalue the scientific fare.

It is natural that the thinking machine issue be accompanied by a religious one. St. Thomas, a world-class logician and perhaps the greatest Catholic scientist/cleric, deposited the human soul in the intellect and said mans possessed it. But thinking takes place in the intellect.

Accordingly, if we say that machines think, some feel that this may lead to the conclusion that machines have a soul — or worse, that man has none. The theological issue regarding man and machine is widely and wildly covered in this fascinating section of Fjermedal's book.

3. **Outrageous Worlds.** The name of the last part of *The Tomorrow Makers* just begins to hint at the really way-out stuff it holds. Here, we forget about the upsides and downsides of whether or not machines think. The present time is what it is. The question is, Where are we going?

Are biological computing devices possible? And what about androids, like those found in science-fiction movies like *Blade Runner?* Or HAL, Stanley Kubrick's master control computer in his film interpretation of Arthur C. Clarke's *2001: A Space Odyssey?*

Will computer technology ultimately become so advanced that we can expect it to replicate earth-based factories on distant planets without human help? And that they will await our arrival? Can we become pure mind?

On the last page of the book, Fjermedal writes, "There would come a point when we could leave the technology behind and step into the spiritual, perhaps wrapping ourselves into the gentle folds of Einstein's space-time continuum. But even short of that, long before we learn to breathe deeply and pass through time, we may be able to deploy such an array of self-replicating robots for terraforming that we will be able to pass through the stars, leaving in our wake newly formed cradles of life."

Hardcover, $18.95, 261 pages, ISBN 0025385607, by MacMillan Publishing Co., New York, 1987.

Order HP Workstations.
Save $1.89.

*Bundled PC Workstation Solutions
from Hewlett-Packard.*

Buying workstations can be quite
a headache.

Evaluating people's needs, surveying
available components, ordering, testing
and supporting them can turn into a time-
consuming hassle.

But because we monitor the way
people work with PCs, we've learned to
configure and package—bundle together—
the most efficient hardware/software
combinations for the job.

Our HP Vectra PC workstations come
specifically configured for secretarial, pro-
fessional or desktop publishing needs.

They work in a networked environ-
ment. As your needs grow, they can be
upgraded.

They're all IBM AT-compatible, and
they're all available now.

So to choose the right workstations,
all you have to choose is HP.

It's one more example of how the com-
pany that never stops asking "What if . . ."
makes life easier and more productive for
you. Call 1 800 367-4772, Dept. 282Y

**HEWLETT
PACKARD**

CALENDAR

AUG. 16-22

The Tenth Annual McCormack & Dodge User Conference. Chicago, Aug. 16-20 — Contact: M&D, 1225 Worcester Road, Natick, Mass. 01760.

National Computer Graphics Association CAD/CAM '87 Conference and Exposition. Boston, Aug. 17-20 — Contact: NCGA, Suite 200, 2722 Merrilee Drive, Fairfax, Va. 22031.

1987 International Conference on Parallel Processing. St. Charles, Ill., Aug. 17-21 — Contact: Sartaj K. Sahni, Department of Computer Science, University of Minnesota, 136 Lind Hall, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

Techdoc Eleven: Graphic Communications Association's Eleventh Annual Conference and Exhibition. San Francisco, Aug. 18-20 — Contact: GCA, Suite 604, 1730 N. Lynn St., Arlington, Va. 22209.

Information Forum for Local Government. Dallas, Aug. 19-20 — Contact: Informart, Administrative Offices, Suite 6308, 1950 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207.

AUG. 23-29

Image Scanning and Processing. Monterey, Calif., Aug. 23-25 — Contact: Gail Montgomery, Institute for Graphic Communication, 375 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115.

Share 69. Chicago, Aug. 23-28 — Contact: Share, Inc., 111 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Tex Users Group's Annual Conference. Seattle, Aug. 24-26 — Contact: Tex Users Group, c/o American Mathematical Society, P.O. Box 9506, Providence, R.I. 02940.

The Omni User Second Annual Technical Conference (on IBM's System/34, 36 and 38). Chicago, Aug. 25 — Contact: The Omni User, P.O. Box A 3031, Chicago, Ill. 60690.

The Computer and Automated Systems Association of the SME clinic on Voice Recognition Applications in Manufacturing. Chicago, Aug. 25-26 — Contact: Nancy A. Loerch, Society of Manufacturing Engineers, P.O. Box 930, One SME Drive, Dearborn, Mich. 48121.

First Conference on Speech Technology in Healthcare. San Francisco, Aug. 26-27 — Contact: Registrar, Institute for Medical Record Economics, 121 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass. 02108.

Software Contracts. Seattle, Aug. 27-28 — Contact: Registrar, Battelle Seminars Program, P.O. Box C-5395, 4000 N.E. 41st St., Seattle, Wash. 98105. Also being held Sept. 14-15 in Boston and Oct. 5-6 in Chicago.

AUG. 30-SEPT. 5

The National Conference on Net- work Publishing. Dallas, Aug. 31-Sept. 2 — Contact: Interactive Features, Inc., 28½ Cornelia St., New York, N.Y. 10014.

Show CASE Conference II. St. Louis, Sept. 1-2 — Contact: Center for the Study of Data Processing, Campus Box 1141, Washington University, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63130.

Computer Aided Publishing CAP'87 West. Los Angeles, Sept. 1-3 — Contact: Computer Aided Publishing CAP, Suite 200, 90 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850.

5th Anniversary PC Expo. New York, Sept. 1-3 — Contact: PC Expo, 333 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

Thirteenth International Conference on Very Large Data Bases. Brighton, England, Sept. 1-4 — Contact: VLDB 87, The Conference Department, British Computer Society, 13 Mansfield St., London, UK W1M 0BP.

SEPT. 6-12

Banque '87 — The 6th European Trade Fair for Techniques and Organization in Banking. Copenhagen, Sept. 7-9 — Contact: Bella Center A/S, Center Blvd., 2300 Kobenhavn S, Denmark.

SIBOS: SWIFT's International Banking Operations Seminar. Montreal, Sept. 7-11 — Contact: Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication S.C., Ave. Ernest Solvay 81, B-1310 La Hulpe, Belgium.

Decworld '87. Boston, Sept. 8-18 — Contact: Public Relations Department, Digital Equipment Corp., 200 Baker Ave., Concord, Mass. 01742.

1987 Capital Microcomputer Users Forum. Washington, D.C., Sept. 9-10 — Contact: Jackie Voigt, National Trade Publications, Inc., Suite 400, 2111 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22314.

The Desktop Publishing Confer-

ence. Santa Clara, Calif., Sept. 9-12 — Contact: Seybold Seminars, 6922 Wildlife Road, Malibu, Calif. 90265.

Distribution/Computer Fall Expo '87. New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 10-11 — Contact: C. S. Report, Inc., P.O. Box 453, Exton, Pa. 19341.

SEPT. 13-19

Vaulting the Barriers to EFT Success. Washington, D.C., Sept. 13-15 — Contact: Linda Munday, Electronic Funds Transfer Association, Suite 1000, 1029 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

13th National Conference of North American Honeywell Users. Cincin-

nati, Sept. 13-17 — Contact: Les Pacca, NAHU, P.O. Box 2037, Wilmington, Del. 19846.

The First Annual Conference on Expert Systems in Financial Institutions. New York, Sept. 14-15 — Contact: Conference Administrator, Institute for International Research, Inc., Suite 600, 9301 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210

Atre Annual Forum on Data Base. New York, Sept. 14-16 — Contact: Atre International Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 727, 16 Elm Place, Rye, N.Y. 10580.

Data Storage 87. Santa Clara, Calif., Sept. 14-16 — Contact: Forum Manage-

ment, Cartlidge & Associates, Inc., Suite M-259, 1101 S. Winchester Blvd., San Jose, Calif. 95128.

7th Annual Conference on Control, Audit & Security of IBM Systems. Chicago, Sept. 14-17 — Contact: MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, Mass. 01701.

Integrated Manufacturing Solutions '87. Long Beach, Calif., Sept. 14-16 — Contact: Intertec Communications, Inc., Building 33-34, 2472 Eastman Ave., Ventura, Calif. 93003.

1987 Electronic Printer and Publishing Conference. Miami, Sept. 14-18 — Contact: Jean O'Toole, CAP Inter-

national, Inc. One Snow Road, Marshfield, Mass. 02050.

ICCC-ISDN '87. Evolving to ISDN in North America. Dallas, Sept. 15-17 — Contact: International Council for Computer Communication, c/o Bell Communications Research Corp., Room 1B349, 290 W. Mount Pleasant Ave., Livingston, N.J. 07039.

CAM-I Industrial Automation Standards Conference & Workshop. Chicago, Sept. 15-18 — Contact: Annette Van Buuren, Computer Aided Manufacturing-International, Inc., Suite 1107, 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Arlington, Texas 76011.

The National Association of Bank Servicers' Annual Meeting. Seattle, Sept. 15-18 — Contact: NABS, Suite B, 5008 Pine Creek Drive, Westerville, Ohio 43081.

Workshop on Computer-Assisted Map Analysis. Corvallis, Ore., Sept. 16-17 — Contact: Joseph K. Berry, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, 205 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. Also being held Oct. 24-25 in Berkeley, Calif.

Information Systems Consultants Association's Second Annual Conference and Consultants Market. Atlanta, Sept. 18-19 — Contact: ISCA, Inc., P.O. Box 467190, Atlanta, Ga. 30346.

SEPT. 20-26

Interex North American Conference of Hewlett-Packard Co. Business Computer Users. Las Vegas, Sept. 20-25 — Contact: Interex Conference Department, 680 Almanor Ave., Sunnyvale, Calif. 94086.

Management Information Systems for Strategic Advantage. Philadelphia, Sept. 20-25 — Contact: Register, Office of Executive Education, 200 Vance Hall, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

Systems Integration in Multivendor Environments: Dataquest, Inc.'s Business and Office Systems Conference. Littleton, Mass., Sept. 21-22 — Contact: Dataquest, 1290 Ridder Park Drive, San Jose, Calif. 95131.

Integrated Services Digital Networks. San Francisco, Sept. 21-22 — Contact: Customer Service, Frost & Sullivan, Inc. 106 Fulton St., New York, N.Y. 10038.

CD-ROM Expo. New York, Sept. 21-23 — Contact: IDG Conference Management Group, 375 Cochituate Road, Box 9171, Framingham, Mass. 01701.

Corpcon Corporate Microcomputer Exposition and Technical Conference. Los Angeles, Sept. 21-23 — Contact: Corporate Expositions, Inc., P.O. Box 3727, Santa Monica, Calif. 90403.

Office Technologies Conference. Los Angeles, Sept. 21-23 — Contact: Corporate Expositions, Inc., P.O. Box 3727, Santa Monica, Calif. 90403.

Engineering Workstations Conference

Swedish MIS

Banken, or S.E. Banken — the largest bank in Sweden — the deposit of your salary could, if you wished, trigger a series of transactions.

First, funds from your personal checking account could be transferred immediately into a family account that both you and your spouse could access. Second, a certain percentage of those funds could once again be automatically transferred to a separate "budgeting" account from which bills could be paid.

But you wouldn't need to pay your bills by writing individual checks. A third transaction, triggered by the arrival of funds in the budgeting account and the date, would transfer budgeting funds to your mortgage, car loan or utility creditors. The only payments you would need to make manually would be those that you didn't expect.

S.E. Banken provides these services for individuals along with a slew of commercial services for its business clients — everything from small business cash management programs to foreign exchange. The institution is one of the 15 largest banks in the world in foreign exchange. From its 360 branches, it serves 1.3 million customers, almost one-sixth of Sweden's 8.3 million citizens.

DP on its own

What is unusual about S.E. Banken is not just its level of customer services, compared with American standards, but that it recently set up its DP department as an independent business unit.

SEB Data, as the unit is called, is managed strictly as a commercial profit center for the bank. What this means, says SEB Data's Chief Executive Officer

This Swedish banking customer can buy stock at his local branch.

Thomas Gluck, is that S.E. Banken is committed to using technology to automate bank functions — in part to cut down on labor costs, but also to attract customers with creative services such as direct payments. It is seeking to sell applications to other banks as well.

But what fuels SEB Data's competitive management spirit? According to Gluck, there is one simple drive behind every move that Swedish bankers make, and that is a very sensitive approach to costs. "Sweden is a cost-intensive society," he says. "Labor is expensive in Sweden. It makes a difference to use if we can run a branch with 10 people instead of 40. Taxes are high. This means that in order to offer anything to our people, bankers are forced to improve cost efficiency."

Gluck adds that while there is a very strong competitive drive in Sweden, there is also a great interest in cooperation where it

can increase the sophistication of services.

For instance, Swedish banks cooperate in a check truncation system that allows any customer to cash a check in any bank, regardless of whether his account is with another bank.

Mother of invention

"We do that for cost-efficiency reasons," Gluck says. "Otherwise, we would have to open so many more branches to handle our customers, [and] we can't afford it." The goal, he claims, is to keep building new levels of competition on these layers of cooperation.

But SEB Data is not relying solely on its relationship with S.E. Banken for its revenue. Not only are SEB Data managers constantly looking for additional revenue-producing services to offer old and new banking customers, they also aim to become a supplier of vertical-market banking applications. They are

actively courting banks in Scandinavia, Europe and even the U.S. that might be interested in buying their proprietary systems.

To do this, the SEB Data managers set up a joint venture with Enator AB, a large hightech consulting firm in Stockholm. SEB Data provides the ap-

There are four cornerstones to the SEB Data information system strategy, according to Anders Lindqvist, managing director of Senator AB.

First, SEB Data provides its S.E. Banken customers with a real-time operating environment. "The world is real-time," Lindqvist says, "therefore, all systems should be real-time."

S.E. Banken set the real-time goal in 1972. Now it is possible, for example, for a customer to walk into any office, ask a teller the current price of a certain stock and, based on that information, place an order that can be confirmed on the spot.

This is possible because the central system keeps up-to-the minute quotes on share prices and because customer transactions are also updated in real-time.

Share alike

In addition, SEB Data maintains a common data resource for its banking system. "All information should be accessible to anyone and any application in the total system," Lindqvist says. S.E. Banken went with a centralized system, he claims, because it still has not found the technology that will allow it "to truly share all data within a distributed system." The data center system, therefore, is based on IMS and DL/I, with all files centrally located.

"There is no local intelligence whatsoever," Lindqvist asserts. "We have an integrated system with a common data resource that operates in real-time — there is no update afterward."

SEB Data's third goal is to ensure that all applications are able to communicate with one another — application to application. In other words, everything that can be automated should be automated. Currently, 60% to 70% of all transactions done in the bank are never touched by human hands.

To help banking officials make quick decisions, SEB Data's fourth strategy is to keep production and management information systems data apart. The reason: The information needed for executive decision making is not common data but extracts taken from the production data — aggregates and the like.

Gluck says the company's management has concluded that it should take on the challenge of promoting use of the system by others.

"I spent a couple of days in Rome, in Paris, in the U.S., and I met many banking people," he says. "If they can understand the potential of our system, they will invest in our system rather than developing their own, but what we have to learn is how to market it."

Fiderio is a Computerworld senior editor.

Betting on exports

We import micro technology from you, now we would like to export macro technology back to you — applications," says Thomas Gluck, chief executive officer of SEB Data, the MIS arm of Swedish banking giant Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, better known as S.E. Banken.

IBM, Digital Equipment Corp., Honeywell Bull, Inc., Prime Computer, Inc. and other U.S. vendors may be big providers of technology to Sweden, but Swedish companies are betting that they have something to offer back to the U.S. and to the rest of Europe.

In fact, Sweden has a growing high-tech presence. Not only is it the home of Asea AB, one of the largest robotics manufacturers in the world, but 10% of the world's industrial robots are installed in Swedish manufacturing facilities, according to the Stockholm Information Service.

Sweden exports roughly half of its manufactured goods and, of that, no less than 45% consist of engineering products, according to S.E. Banken. Currently, the segments of the engineering markets that have grown the most dramatically are information-intensive areas such as communications and electronics. The support industries for these markets have also grown dramatically.

Sweden, in fact, harbors a growing number of computer and telecommunications firms. Perhaps the best known is the $4.6 billion-a-year Ericsson Group, which designs and manufactures private branch exchanges and other telecommunications equipment and is nurturing a struggling Information Systems division.

Many of the Swedish computer industry vendors are known for hardware that reflects close attention to ergonomic design and for software with elegant human interfaces.

Looks out for No. 1

SEB Data keeps its primary client competitive with a centralized system consisting of three IBM 3090s, IBM Systems Networks Architecture (SNA) networks and proprietary custom-designed software.

The bank's branch office network connects to IBM 4700 financial products. Through SNA communications, about 6,000 IBM 3270 terminals communicate with host systems located in Stockholm. Every terminal can reach every system. There is no distributed processing.

JANET FIDERIO

Guide

people who are trying to put together a CIM program.

We are trying to reinforce two other areas that grew up in the last four years. One of these is automating the end user. That encompasses office automation and business graphics and that sort of thing.

The third area is telecommunications. We have not yet crossed over the bridge where we are attracting enough telecommunications experts, such as telecom managers. We are getting some, but we are not getting as many as we would like.

Do many Rolm Corp. users attend Guide meetings?
Rolm users only come if they meet the Guide membership requirements. However, at this meeting we had the president of the National Rolm Users Group here for the first three days. Typically, what happens is the telecommunications manager goes to the Rolm users group, and the data processing manager goes to the Guide users group. We are trying to cause that to come together a little bit. We are considering having a joint meeting in Chicago in July of next year.

With regard to IBM, do you perceive IBM making a strategic thrust into this field?
Oh, yes. I think there's a big emphasis on the manufacturing end of the business on the part of IBM. They are really behind most other companies in shop-floor technology. It's going to be hard to judge whether or not they're going to be successful.

Is there much discussion about the Personal Systems/2, particularly since there is the perception that it is a machine for MIS?
We're typically a little slow in reaction to new product introductions. We will hear an awful lot from individual members, but the organization hasn't yet really focused on them. In general, I would say that it's a good offering. If it's an attempt to put an intelligent workstation on a network. But until we get some population of PS/2s and some hands-on experience with them, there won't be a focal point at Guide where we can get together and say what's good and bad about them.

Is the same true for the 9370s?
Yes. There's a lot of talk about 9370s but nothing really solid. Our users like to hear stories about people who have PS/2s and 9370s, not just that someone plans to get one. That won't even buy you a drink. Maybe next year we will hear more.

At every Guide meeting, the group submits a list of "requirements" to IBM. What major requirements have kept coming up?
One of them has been a common architecture across IBM's product line. IBM announced Systems Application Architecture, which was in answer to what was, in one form or another, a requirement for the last 10 years.

Would you also consider the 9370, which is extending the 370 architecture to the mid-range, an answer to your requirements?
I suppose so, but we have not had any top

10 requirement in the last 10 years that had to do with IBM's hardware — that it be faster, smaller or whatever. We have been reasonably satisfied with their hardware.

We're after better management tools to manage the hardware; better software tools, so it can be used more quickly and better. We have a major effort in applications development productivity. That has been one of the top 10 requirements for the last 14 years. And we are emphasizing it again this year.

What do you think about the Solutionpac concept — putting together software packages for specific vertical markets?
The Solutionpac concept is a good con-

cept. I'm not sure how successful it's going to be. But I believe there are a large number of small to mid-range computer installations where Solutionpacs could be a good answer to reducing application development problems.
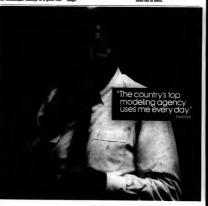
Another thing IBM is emphasizing on the software side is DB2, isn't it?
DB2 is one of the very active projects that we have. There is a lot of interest and a lot of energy going into DB2; in how to tune it and how to better understand what its requirements are for higher speeds. We don't have any reliable statistics about the use of DB2 among our members, but my sense is that there is a real groundswell of usage.

Guide is planning a major symposium in San Francisco in September. What do you hope to accomplish there?
We are inviting a large number of well-known speakers in order to attract members of the boards of directors of other users groups throughout the world.

That is the public part of the meeting. But there is a private part that will go on afterward.

To my knowledge, this is the first time we will have brought together all the worldwide users groups in one place. There is no hidden agenda there. We are just trying to get users together to exchange ideas. We will talk about how to better manage users groups to get the most out of them.

Stop the buck

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 63

pair of landslide presidential victories. His management style was often praised as he appeared likely to become the first president since Dwight D. Eisenhower to successfully serve two full terms.

In particular, Reagan's style was contrasted with that of his immediate predecessor, Jimmy Carter, a president whose immersion in the details of White House doings (including the schedule for the tennis court, critics were fond of noting) was often attributed in part to his training as an engineer.

Observers of the White House scene have noted that Reagan's "Look, no

hands" management style served him well during his first term, when he enjoyed the services of three loyal, dispassionate top aides of the sort necessary to succeed with such a management approach. James A. Baker III, Edwin Meese III and Michael K. Deaver all met with the president frequently and often presented him with opposing views on major issues.

But observers like former Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), a close friend of Reagan, and Brent Scowcroft, a Ford administration national security adviser and a member of the Tower commission that investigated the Iran-Contra affair, have said in interviews with *The New York Times* that the system broke down when the three aides left the White House after

Reagan's first term and their counsel was replaced by one voice: that of Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan, who they said sometimes shielded the president from opposing points of view.

Management guru and Claremont Graduate School professor Peter F. Drucker concurs with this view. "The first job of a chief of staff is to make sure that the chief executive officer gets all dissents, conflicting points of view and alternatives," Drucker wrote in commenting on the Iran scandal in *The Wall Street Journal* earlier this year. He underlined the need for a chief of staff to be independent of the competing interests that he is supposed to relate to his boss.

Drucker also underscored the need for the chief executive to clearly define

delegated tasks in terms of scope, measure of results and method of reporting and to carefully monitor progress or lack thereof, citing Franklin D. Roosevelt as the greatest delegator in recent American history.

Similarly, Scowcroft cited a need for an executive delegating duties to maintain an inquiring style, which Reagan lacked and which became conspicuous when top aides no longer volunteered a variety of views on issues.

So the Iran-Contra imbroglio points not to the virtues or vices of particular management styles, which may be more or less appropriate for different individuals and situations. Rather, it underscores the need for effective implementation of a given style, incorporating the necessary elements that the style assumes or whose need has been demonstrated by experience.

It's a telling illustration of the need — on the part of both executives and subordinates — for effective interpersonal skills of the sort that aspiring business people, particularly those with technical backgrounds, are constantly being urged to develop.

The executive must encourage and accommodate subordinates' expressions of conflicting points of view. He also must effectively communicate delegated tasks and then maintain control over them while not getting in the way.

In perhaps a greater challenge, subordinates should be willing to test the boss's willingness to hear conflicting advice and must communicate the progress, and any problems, with delegated tasks before they become the talk of the town — or worse.

Ladium is Computerworld's senior editor, management.

---

ence. Los Angeles, Sept. 21-23. Contact: Corporate Expositions, Inc., P.O. Box 3727, Santa Monica, Calif. 90403.

CSM '87. Conference on Software Maintenance. Austin, Texas, Sept. 21-24 — Contact: The Computer Society of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1730 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

10th National Computer Security Conference. Baltimore, Sept. 21-24 — Contact: Lane Munik, Attn: C4S1, National Computer Security Center, 9800 Savage Road, Fort George G. Meade, Md. 20755.

Ninth Annual Satellite Communications Users Conference. Dallas, Sept. 22-24 — Contact: SCUC '87 Satellite Communications Magazine, 6530 650, 6300 S. Syracuse Way, Englewood, Colo. 80111.

5th Annual 1100 Data Center Management Conference. San Diego, Sept. 22-25 — Contact: Datametrics Systems Corp., 5270 Lyngate Court, Burke, Va. 22015.

Fifth Annual NCR Users Eastern America Conference. Port Washington, Pa., Sept. 24-25 — Contact: Frank Whalon, c/o Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co., P.O. Box 429, Willow Grove, Pa. 19090.

COMPUTER INDUSTRY

Rumor mill grinds on

"Control Data Corp. stock soars on rumors of an offer for the firm or a leveraged buy-out."

"NEC Corp. stock plummets on Japanese newspaper report that it may be investigated for illegal technology exports."

"IBM shares drop as second-quarter earnings fall short of analysts' estimates, which were raised in the last few days on rumors of higher profits."

Welcome to Wall Street, 1987 — one of the worst places to go for reliable information about developments in the computer industry. The above three news items from recent weeks illustrate the swing of the market: activity and reality.

Market gyrations based on rumor and hearsay are as old as Daddy Warbucks' paper stock ticker. And the follow-the-crowd mentality of investors certainly dates back to the Crash of 1929.

But this year, the computer industry seems particularly susceptible to such rumors, for a variety of reasons.

Oscillating moods

First and foremost, high-tech investors are in that most unpredictable of moods: They are nervous. Having suffered through the industry downturn of 1985 and 1986, they are understandably skeptical about boom computer stocks. And they have been beldy burned by a number of companies, such as Daisy Systems Corp. and Floating Point Systems, Inc., whose rosy pictures of financial health had some hidden, and very dark, clouds.

Earlier this year, riding a raging bull market combined with high tech's own recovery, investors went on a small buying binge that boosted the share prices of a wide range of vendors' stocks. Although the market surge was real, it made some people skittish — ready to cash in their profits and move to greener pastures at the first

---

New blood pumps TRW service

BY ALAN GLAZER
CW STAFF

FAIRFIELD, N.J. — As tumultuous as the computer maintenance business has been recently, it is a wonder that an outsider would be willing to enter the fray. But Paul Snyder, the recently appointed vice-president and general manager of TRW, Inc.'s Customer Service Division, seems generally unperturbed.

Snyder, an affable, 49-year-old executive, recently succeeded longtime division head Maynard Smith, who retired earlier this year. Snyder, an 11-year TRW veteran, most recently headed the firm's Electronic Automotive Division.

Snyder seeks to build on the Customer Service Division's equipment reconditioning and servicing strengths while expanding into software maintenance, consulting and remote diagnostics services. The TRW division and Bell Atlantic Corp.'s Sorbus unit are the industry's largest providers of third-party computer maintenance.

"We've been building market-share as opposed to fixing customers," Snyder says. "Our business has moved to become one of asset management for our customers."

Because of the heavy capital investment its customers have made in hardware and software, asset management means making sure customers' equipment is up and running nearly 100% of the time. Anticipating problems

through remote diagnostics linked to customers' equipment via modems is a service TRW will continue to evolve, Snyder says.

The division also hopes to beef up its presence in IBM processor maintenance and its servicing of products sold through resellers, he notes. IBM's recent Customer Service Amendment (CSA) overhaul, effective June 1, gave customers 24-hour, seven-day-a-week service and a variety of discounts and will make IBM a tougher competitor, analysts say.

TRW is responding with a

program called Service Plus, offering reductions of 10% to 20% on maintenance charges, a price guarantee of two years and 24-hour, seven-day-a-week service at no extra charge.

Snyder says he believes IBM's CSA program is purely a discounting ploy and that little else, in terms of quality of service, has changed. While acknowledging the importance of price, Snyder fervently says that response time and quality of service are just as important.

"The building of a partnership is important," he states.

TRW, Sorbus lead top five
Estimated 1986 revenue of leading U.S. third-party maintenance providers

Independent computer maintenance industry total $1.3B

TRW Customer Service Division — $190M
Sorbus, Inc. — $190M
Intelogic Trace, Inc. — $155M
General Electric Co. and RCA Corp. — $140M
Control Data Corp. — $110M

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL
CW CHART/J.J. BATES

Industry battling parts tariff

BY MITCH BETTS
CW STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The computer industry is waging a battle against a U.S. Customs Service ruling that classifies printed-circuit boards containing a CPU as "data processing machines," which are subject to import tariffs as high as 100%.

As a practical matter, the recent Customs Service ruling categorizes a CPU board as an independent computer rather than a computer part. The distinction is important because tariffs on computer parts from Canada and Japan were eliminated by a 1985 trade agreement, while tariffs on independent computers are still enforced.

The import tariff on computers is generally a modest 4.3%, but 16-bit microprocessors imported from Japan are slapped with 100% punitive tariffs as a

---

Intellicorp seeks commercial markets
Will port AI software to Sun, DEC, Apollo systems; cuts staff by 10%

BY STEPHEN JONES
CW STAFF

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. — Caught in the throes of a sluggish artificial intelligence market, Intellicorp, Inc. is trying to tap a broader list of customers by porting its AI development software from Symbolics, Inc.'s LISP computers to conventional hardware from companies such as Sun Microsystems, Inc., Digital Equipment Corp. and Apollo Computer, Inc.

To make the transition, Intellicorp has shaken up its staff of 200, laying off about 20 and moving some high-level employees from research and development positions to marketing jobs. The company is also starting a vertical marketing push in

an effort to cozy up to Fortune 1,000 end users.

"This is an opportunity to structure the company for profitability by simply trying to reach for larger markets for our software," said Thomas Kehler, chairman and chief executive officer of Intellicorp.

In the past, Intellicorp's Knowledge Engineering Environment system, which helps users with little programming experience develop knowledge-based systems, has run only on unconventional LISP computers from Concord, Mass.-based Symbolics. That powerful hardware was needed to handle the many tasks associated with AI, but it failed to attract a large group of customers.

Platforms from companies

like DEC and Sun, meanwhile, have reached the power and performance levels needed to develop knowledge-based systems. With those machines accepted as standards in the general-business workstation market, industry analysts agree that portability is the key to the success of AI software.

"If Intellicorp is going to be successful, it's going to have to bridge into the real world," said Charlotte Walker, a senior vice-president with L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg Towbin. "It has to get out of the R&D shop and into the commercial marketplace."

Though the strategy may pay off in upcoming quarters, Intellicorp's nagging bottom line is expected to take a big hit for the year ended June 30. Flat reve-

nue and a series of one-time charges from the new plan — including about $1 million in writeoffs for scrapped LISP computers — will result in a loss of up to $4 million on sales of about $22 million for the year, Walker said.

Sales for the fourth quarter, which Intellicorp is expected to report on today, will be about $6 million with a loss of $2 million, Walker estimated.

Sample applications

Instead of selling primarily to LISP developers that are interested in experimental R&D work, Intellicorp said it plans to target developers that want to write programs for general-purpose commercial markets on conventional hardware. Such applications include systems that help run computer-integrated manufacturing and programs that diagnose and repair telecommunication systems.

Televideo to acquire Zentec for $30.8 million

Purchaser achieves long-time quest, hopes for revival of OEM business

BY JULIE PITTA
CW STAFF

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — Televideo Systems, Inc. said last week it had signed a letter of intent to acquire fellow terminal maker Zentec Corp. in Santa Clara, Calif. for approximately $30.8 million in cash and stocks.

Under the proposal, Televideo will exchange 8.7 million shares of newly issued stock for all outstanding shares of Zentec stock. The merged company will use the Televideo name. Additionally, Televideo will acquire all outstanding shares of Zentec preferred stock for $9 million in cash.

Zentec's base of OEM business proved attractive to Televideo, which has been frustrated in its attempts to penetrate that market. "We definitely need that OEM business," explained Robert Sheffield, Televideo financial vice-president. "And their terminals offer a lot of emulations we don't have. They bring to us a little different technology."

About 70% of Zentec's $27 million in revenue last year was the result of OEM sales. Televideo's OEM business has been virtually nonexistent, and the company has suffered from flat sales in recent months. For the quarter ended May 1, Televideo reported earnings of $341,000 on sales of $21 million.

Subject to shareholders' approval

Sheffield said the merger is expected to be finalized before the completion of the fiscal year, which ends Oct. 31. It must be approved by the shareholders and boards of both companies.

Production of Zentec's line of display terminals eventually will be transferred from its leased plant in Mexicali, Mexico, to Televideo's wholly owned production plant in Korea, Sheffield said. However, a timetable for that transition has not been set.

K. Philip Hwang, Televideo's chairman and chief executive officer, will be chairman of the merged entity, while Zentec President William Parker will become president. No chief executive officer will be named, Sheffield said.

Cash-rich Televideo, with about $65 million in reserves, has been seeking an acquisition for more than a year. Its proposed acquisition of Alpha Microsystems, Inc. last year fell by the wayside after a letter of intent was signed [CW, Oct. 27, 1986].

Motorola settles technology suit

PARIS — Semiconductor maker Motorola, Inc. recently said it has settled a breach of agreement suit filed by the Thomson-CSF division of French defense and electronics company Thomson SA earlier this year.

Thomson had sought damages of about $525 million. The financial terms of the out-of-court settlement were not disclosed.

Filing in the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris Feb. 2, Thomson alleged that Motorola had "anticipatorially" breached a technology transfer agreement relating to Motorola's 16- and 32-bit microprocessors.

Under terms of the out-of-court agreement, Motorola is expected to transfer certain technology to Thomson-CSF in exchange for payment from Motorola.

After that technology transfer is completed, Thomson will reportedly dismiss the suit.

Intellicorp

Intellicorp has started shipping development programs that run on the DEC Vaxstation and the Sun 3. That has helped the firm win over customers such as Mc-Donnell Douglas Corp. in St. Louis, which has reportedly purchased 30 of Intellicorp's Knowledge Engineering Environment systems to run on Sun workstations.

Intellicorp expects to announce similar products for the Apollo DN300 and 570 series this quarter and for the IBM RT Personal Computer next year, said Lisa Sheeran, an Intellicorp spokeswoman.

While Intellicorp CEO Kehler emphasized that LISP users will not be abandoned, he said that within a year, software for Sun and DEC machines should make up 75% of sales.

William Higgs, director of software research for Cupertino, Calif.-based Intellicorp, said winning customer interest in the AI industry is forcing firms such as Intellicorp and Teknowledge, Inc. to make the move to mainstream applications.
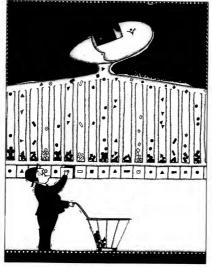
"Most companies in the AI industry haven't experienced the growth they anticipated," Higgs said. "Emphasizing the practical elements of AI and its practical payoff is the first necessary step toward success."

COMPUTERWORLD   AUGUST 10, 1987

SPOTLIGHT

▼
DBMS : MEDIUM
AND LARGE SCALE

The search for flexible and nonthreatening data base management systems has led to relational technology. The approach isn't new, but now the times and the tools are right.

In a climate of open exchange and peaceful collaboration, applications would move freely among competing systems.

THE IMPERATIVE OF COEXISTENCE

BY RICHARD SKRINDE

TOM HUNT

Peaceful coexistence is a subject very much on the minds of many data base-dependent organizations. Their concerns do not have anything to do with armament policies, summit negotiations or relations between the superpowers. It is system compatibility, not diplomacy, that is preoccupying users of medium- and large-scale data base management systems technology.

The task these users are faced with is one of reconciling the present with the future. A new generation of relational DBMSs has emerged, which promises many benefits — but only if it can be successfully linked with existing application architecture. Technology coexistence is the term being applied to the goal of merging new technology into traditional system structures and, like global issues of coexistence, the desired end is a lot clearer than the necessary means.

Security Pacific National Bank is an example of an organization stationed at the forefront of DBMS technology and trying to deal with the issues of technology coexistence. Security Pacific has been a traditional IBM IMS hierarchical data base shop and has developed many ambitious IMS-based applications.

Its Host Authorization System, for example, supports a large network of automated teller machines and bank card readers that are used to check payment authorizations. It was developed utilizing IBM's IMS Fastpath and took advantage of every availability and performance feature of this development system. Response time is 0.1 seconds, with hit rates on the system of 15 transactions per second. Bank ATMs have an uptime in excess of 99%, including the time the operator shuts down the ATM for daily service.

Another Fastpath application, a bulk filing system called Total On-us Processing and Services (TOPAS), keeps every transaction for every cus-

tomer checking and savings account on-line for 65 days. Using advanced facilities such as the multiple-area concept, TOPAS processes four million transactions in less than one hour every night.

In 1985, however, the bank set aside IMS products and switched to relational technology with IBM's DB2. This was a major shift for an organization committed to, and successful with, IMS applications.

Ka-yu Yu, manager of data base services at Security Pacific, says that as far as the bank is concerned, relational technology is the progressive path. "DB2 or dedicated relational machines like Tandem Computers, Inc.'s Nonstop SQL are the future for us. We have completed nine applications in DB2 and have had such good results that we plan to look at DB2 for every new application. Right now, we are stress-testing the product to see how far you can push it before it quits," he says.

Making the worlds meet

For the moment, Security Pacific is maintaining a strict separation between the two DBMS environments. No relational applications currently have to access any of the data in the older IMS applications. Integration, however, is inevitable. "We know that it will only be a matter of time," Yu says, "before we must develop an application that will have to access both data bases. It is a difficult problem, and we are studying the best way

---

Skrinde is a data base management consultant based in Alameda, Calif. He specializes in fourth-generation language-based business applications and practices.

Coexistence

FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

to handle it."

The effort involved in adopting the new technology is substantial, according to Yu, but the advantages are even more significant.

"Applications can be developed much faster," he says. "The cost of maintenance and enhancements is much lower. And, most important, relational technology will support distributed data bases. Transaction processing can be accomplished at many sites, rather than having to ship all of the data to one central site and then attack it with a giant mainframe and IMS Fastpath."

The distributed data base is the ideal response to the expansion that has resulted from the deregulation of the banking

lated by the IMS application to provide American bank management with same-day information about the total number of people flying in and out of that airport, as well as all other airports, via a trend line and other reporting formats.

The second stage is to incorporate an aggressive development program that will connect a large relational data base system to the on-line system. That linkage will allow a manager to access the IMS with a relational query, such as, "How many people flew from New York to Boston between noon and 6 p.m. today?" The manager would not need to understand much about computers and could get the information immediately by using a format that could be transferred directly into his word processing or

industry, Yu explains. "A new node could be set up in the system for a new site without having to do major rework on the applications," he claims.

Expanding the skies

Security Pacific is not alone in its migration of data base architecture. American Airlines maintains one of the largest computer networks in the world. The firm's real-time reservation system supports approximately 100,000 terminals and processes an average of 1,500 transaction/sec., with a three-second response time.

A second real-time system supports flight operations. That system is connected to 20,000 terminals and is interfaced to a computer on every American Airlines aircraft to monitor when each plane leaves the gates, takes off at plane. These real-time systems run on IBM 9091 Model 400 mainframes and are tightly coded in Transaction Processing Facility Version 2 (TPF2), an outcropping of Airline Control Program. A third system is a large on-line system called the commercial complex, which supports all corporate business and management activities with applications built using IMS.

American Airlines has a two-stage plan for technology coexistence. For the first stage, the company has developed hardware and software linkages between its on-line and real-time systems.

These linkages have greatly enhanced the airline's ability to manage the information stored in its two massive real-time systems. For example, an agent enters all of the tickets collected for a particular flight into the real-time system. An IMS-based application in the commercial complex extracts this information from the real-time application that has been written in TPF2. This information is then col-

spreadsheet package.

American Airline's goal is to put the tools for managing the critical information contained in the on-line system directly in the hands of managers rather than have them make requests for reports through the DP department.

Joyce Wren, assistant vice-president for American Airline's Data and Application Services, says, "We must do everything possible to help our clients become more productive. Our current project to create a decision-enabling store that will allow users to manipulate data directly is an example of that commitment. We selected a relational approach in order to gain rapid development capabilities and to decrease maintenance and enhancement costs as well."

The project will take several years to fully implement, according to Wren. "It is important to move slowly when converting to relational technology," she states. "Systems people, maintenance people and operations people all have to adjust and accept it culturally."

Removing IMS's blinders

Moving to new technology also involves the major effort of selecting a vendor, as is evidenced by the city of Boston's 1½-year search for an alternative to IMS. Since the city's computer operation was a Cobol VCM shop with a couple of applications created in IMS, initial consideration was given to Cobol productivity tools — screen painters, report writers and code generators. Rather than buy all of these

Large-scale DBMS software
1986 market share

Martita Marietta Corp.'s Data Systems Division 4%

Software AG of North America, Inc. 5%

Applied Data Research, Inc.

Cullinet Software, Inc.

IBM 50%

products from different vendors, however, city officials decided that obtaining a relational data base and getting all of the productivity tools from one vendor made the most sense.

MIS personnel evaluated a lot of vendors, saw a lot of slide shows and talked with a lot of salesmen before selecting CA-Universe from Computer Associates International, Inc. It was, according to Mike Hernon, chief analyst in Boston's MIS department, a tiring process. "It takes a lot of energy," he says, "to drastically change your life, even if it is hopefully for the better."

The process was particularly difficult, Hernon adds, because there were so many close contenders. "There are so many good products out there," he says,

"that the MIS shops that are married to IBM and that will only move from IMS to DB2 without ever doing this type of evaluation are really missing something."

The road behind us

Technology coexistence is a complex realm encompassing a wide range of activities, including the creation of new strategies, interface gateways, conversion algorithms and administration philosophies, all of which are aimed at incorporating new relational systems with existing DBMS applications. It is a major issue that vendors, driven by user requirements, are trying to solve, often on a case-by-case basis.

To fully understand all that is involved in achieving technology coexistence, it is

necessary to look at the forces behind the evolution of DBMS. Punch cards and magnetic and paper tapes were the sequential devices used to store data in early computers, making information management a sequential process. Update transactions had to be sorted and grouped into batches that could be processed in one sequential pass of the data.

Random-access storage devices advanced the state of information management. One record could contain pointers to any other record, and the storage device could access the records in that order. However, each read or write operation had to be programmed uniquely and at a very low level. A hodgepodge of approaches was implemented.

Access methods such as IBM's VSAM

were developed to handle I/O in a general-purpose manner that relieved one level of complication but created another. Low-level I/O constructs no longer had I/O recoded in each application, but the application architecture was so undisciplined that systems would store each piece of data in several formats, and, many times, each new application would result in a new copy of the data. Much development effort was still required to improve data storage and retrieval techniques.

IBM, working jointly with major aerospace firms, developed a data DBMS project to oversee the tracking of the many components required for the Apollo space program during the mid-1960s. This pilot program was the original development work that created the hierarchical data model-based IMS product line.

The hierarchical model allows one parent to support multiple children on any node. This tree-like structure forced designers to model applications very care-

Eliminate the cause of up to 50% of your computer downtime: power disturbances.

Power disturbances, brief and imperceptible, cause very visible data loss, data errors, and equipment damage, all resulting in costly downtime.

According to AT&T Bell Laboratories and IBM research, a typical computer site experiences as many as 135 commercial power disturbances a year, accounting for up to 50% of all computer downtime.

The protection solution.

AT&T offers two product lines to combat these disturbances: the Uninterruptible Power System (UPS) and the Power Line Conditioner (PLC). Each effectively eliminates power fluctuations, including noise, transients, peaks, brownouts, and distortions. The difference being that the UPS includes a built-in battery reserve for protection against blackouts. The UPS is available in 1, 3, 5 and 10 KVA power ranges. The PLC is available in 5 and 10 KVA models.

A 50-year advantage.

Why specify AT&T's power protection equipment over that of other manufacturers? Because AT&T has an unmatched 50 years of

experience in manufacturing power equipment. And, because AT&T also designs and manufactures computers, we have a unique understanding of what should go into a superior power protection product.

For instance, our parallel processing architecture offers reliability few others can provide. It also maximizes cost-efficiency: less power is needed to run our systems, and heat loss is substantially reduced.

Easy does it.

AT&T UPS and PLC power protection systems are easy to install, need no operator, and require no scheduled maintenance.

Furthermore, AT&T backs you with an unequalled nationwide service network and a 24-hour toll-free number for technical service support.

Fast delivery.

AT&T is ready to ship from stock. Once our Data facility has your order in-hand, we'll have your system speeding on its way to your site.

So for maximum security against power disturbances, along with low-cost, trouble-free performance, call AT&T at 1 800 372-2447 or mail the coupon below. Let us show you how to turn expensive downtime into productive uptime.

AT&T's UPS is available in 1, 3, 5 and 10 KVA models.

AT&T
The right choice.

THERE are so many good products out there that the MIS shops that are married to IBM and that will only move from IMS to DB2 without ever doing this type of evaluation are really missing something."

MIKE HERNON
THE CITY OF BOSTON

fully, because any design change put application development back to square one.

The Codasyl Committee was responsible for the first DBMS standard. A data base task group was formed that, by 1971, had convinced the committee to endorse an improved version of the hierarchical model. The new network data model allowed designers to define relationships between any of the nodes without having to navigate back up the tree and down another branch.

An early development project based on the network model was undertaken at B. F. Goodrich Co. It was called IDMS and was ultimately purchased by Cullinet Software, Inc.

Breaking tradition

Traditional DBMS technology had a downside, however. As MIS departments were strapped with maintaining and enhancing hierarchical or network-based DBMS applications as corporate needs grew. Programmers likened this effort to having to move boulders.

Enhancement products such as IMS Fastpath were introduced to increase transaction processing capacities for the banking industry. Performance did, indeed, improve, but the already-stressed programmers almost buckled under the even heavier maintenance load.

Existing DBMS technology also repelled many users, who regarded it as hostile and unusable, feeling that their applications could not be expressed by a model that looked like a tree (the hierarchical model) or a spiderweb (the network model).

IBM again went to work, this time on creating a relational system at its San Jose, Calif., research center. The pilot

development that emerged, System R, would later become DB2 and SQL DS.

A start-up company, Oracle Corp., influenced by that development, introduced a product that maintained compatibility with DB2 and differentiated itself with a superset of the SQL user interface. Before long, another relational development project at the University of California at Berkeley resulted in two commercial products, Ingres from Relational Technology, Inc. and CA-Universe from Computer Associates. Following that, the giant Unix marketplace contributed Informix from Informix Software, Inc. and Unify from Unify Corp. Between 1980 and 1982, relational products were released at a steady stream.

Relational-based DBMS products initially promised much but often delivered little. Products ran slow, and file systems crashed. Users gritted their teeth and hung on. By 1985, only five years after their introduction, relational products rapidly matured, becoming quite dependable for decision-support applications. However, traditional DBMS architectures with nearly three times the market maturity still provided better performance and enriched integrity features and retained most of the lucrative on-line transaction processing sector of the marketplace.

Straddling old and new

The latest versions of relational products have now matured to the point at which they are more powerful than traditional data base products in every aspect.

Even vendors that have well-established hierarchical or network products seem to take it for granted at this point that their customer base for those products will want to integrate relational capabilities, if not convert totally to a relational DBMS.

IBM, cognizant of the fact that large investment in relational technology cannot simply be cast by the wayside, is offering its IMS customers assistance in bridging traditional technology with relational innovation by means of synchronization and automation of critical systems-administration functions. "We are not going to abandon our IMS users," says Donna VanBeet, senior DBMS product manager for both IMS and DB2. "Our IMS user base influences our development efforts. They know exactly what they need in terms of enhancements, and we work very closely with them."

Cincom Systems, Inc. is also trying to satisfy existing users, who are wedded to the traditional approach, while moving itself decisively into the relational fray. Although active marketing for Total, Cincom's hierarchical product, has been discontinued, the company is still supporting its users, according to Tom McLean, vice-president of marketing and product planning.

"We no longer actively market Total, and I'm sure that IBM's IMS user base has stopped growing as well," he says. "We continue to service the requirements of our Total users, but our emphasis and resources are pushing Supra, our relational data base product."

One notable exception to the "relational-is-better" trend is a product from Officesmiths, Inc. in Ottawa. It is a unique DBMS implementation designed to automate office information. Officesmiths' DBMS incorporates text processing with a hierarchical model. Documents are structured so that each separate heading

and paragraph is defined as a text field of unlimited length.

"Relational models are not best for everything," says Officesmiths President Glenn McInnes. "The hierarchical model is the most efficient way to build a data

Installed base for medium- to large-scale DBMS software

Projected growth by equipment category, 1987 to 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Minis	834,300	1,068,900	1,343,400	1,634,400	1,927,000
Superminis	89,100	124,600	170,100	227,000	297,200
Mainframes	162,800	202,300	247,800	299,200	355,600
Minisupers/ supers	4,620	6,140	7,920	9,840	11,740

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, INC.
CW CHART

base for documents. This is because documents are inherently hierarchical in nature."

The standards trend

Open architecture designs allow connection of different manufacturers' systems to build computer networks. Standard network protocols, standard communications protocols, the Posix operating system standards and the X-Open standards all support distributed environments.

Users benefit because their applications can be moved from one environment to another with little reprogramming. Chrysler Corp., for example, has utilized computing based on open architecture standards to help build a competitive edge, and DBMS plays a crucial role

If You're Considering DB2,

If you're looking for the full power of relational technology, there's just one place to find it: SUPRA™ from Cincom. Because no other DBMS gives you the advanced relational capabilities to reach such high levels of performance and productivity.

Not even DB2 from IBM!

More and more companies with an eye for success are capitalizing on all-new, advanced relational SUPRA—companies like Heublein, Heinz U.S.A., Best Western and over 190 others. And it's easy to see why. Each day, they realize the rewards of the *innovative three-schema architecture* that enables SUPRA to soar above and beyond DB2.

SUPRA's advantages are clearly visible: Unmatched performance. Advanced relational implementation. Referential integrity. Integrated 4GL capabilities. Entity integrity. Redundancy management. Automated data design tools. Dictionary facilities. MVS, DOS and VM versions. And more. Much more.

in that effort.

The Detroit-based Outer Drive Manufacturing Technical Center (ODMTC) has implemented a relational DBMS to support loading, cost estimation, equipment scheduling and tracking and the establishment of manpower standards. The relational DBMS selection team looked for a system that would allow applications to be developed quickly and easily, be flexible enough to allow development on a module-by-module basis and allow end users to analyze their data.

Joe Bulst is the manager of computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM) at the Chrysler ODMTC. "We want to spend our energy building cars, not data base applications," he says.

"Ingres from Relational Technology gives us an open-architecture solution that provides us with three key features: distributed access, application longevity and portability. Portability means freedom from hardware vendors and the ability to finally distribute our information management. We look to our vendor to provide the gateways required to connect our new relational DBMS technology to older information systems," he explains.

The hardware glove

Hardware has actually leapfrogged software, with advances like very large-scale integration circuit technology, high-density memories, communications controllers and video controllers.

Users have become accustomed to the polished look of bit-mapped graphics interfaces and to the instant response time of local processors.

"Accessing data using a character-based terminal attached to a DBMS residing on the corporate mainframe is like a time warp into the previous century for these users," says Carol Adams, office automation product manager for Sun Microsystems, Inc.

What the power of relational DBMS systems demands, according to Sharon Weinberg, president of Codd and Date Consulting Group, is the complementary power of parallel processing.

"Parallel processing is the computing architecture of the future, and relational technology fits it like a hand in a glove," Weinberg remarks. "A single relational request will execute a stream of instructions to perform many tasks that can be done in parallel. This is a lightning-fast operation when a CPU can be assigned to each task."

Contemporary supermicrocomputer architecture can provide millions of instructions per second (MIPS) for a price fiftfor a mainframe, according to Kent Godfried, marketing manager for Sequent Computer Systems, Inc. "Our parallel processing computers use tightly coupled parallel processing techniques that consist of banks of low-cost 32-bit microcomputer modules. These banks can be expanded linearly to make systems grow with customer needs."

Sequent offers a range of tightly coupled parallel processing systems that incorporate up to 30 CPUs, providing close to 100 MIPS of processing power in a single computer that can support more than 400 users.

Also targeting this market is Tandem, which is just completing beta testing of its Nonstop SQL, a parallel-architecture re-

Data base machines
1986 market share

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, INC.
CW GRAPH

lational DBMS machine.

The entry-level system can handle 200 transaction/sec. and, because of parallel architecture, can be expanded to more than 1,000 transaction/sec. Tandem supports distributed data bases with its Network Transaction Management Facility. Rollback and Rollforward recovery as well as two-phased Commit and Presumed Abort allow distributed users the transparent ability to perform updates across multiple nodes with high data integrity.

Another interesting relational product targeting the same market is Sybase from Sybase, Inc. in Berkeley, Calif. Significant architectural improvements from a multithreaded data server and stored procedures have given this SQL-based system the speed to handle aggressive applications such as on-line transaction processing.

Caterpillar, Inc. has a large MIS shop, which has been a cornerstone of the IBM IMS community, having been involved in the initial development of IMS. In 1986, the CIM group at Caterpillar made a decision to adopt relational technology for future application development.

A distributed hardware architecture is now in place, using DB2 running on a mainframe and linked to a network of Digital Equipment Corp. VAXs and Apollo Computer, Inc. workstations using Oracle SQL Star technology. Development is performed in the VAX and Apollo environments using Oracle, and completed applications access data stored on the mainframe. About 400 tables have been completed since the beginning of this year, with the largest having about 12 million rows.

The purpose of the relational DBMS system, according to Dick Lenz, senior

technical support specialist at Caterpillar, is to store manufacturing and design control information. The shift to relational will, it is hoped, provide a dynamic environment more suited to the changeable nature of manufacturing information and will allow the Caterpillar CIM group to manage and control information more easily than they could with IMS, Lenz says.

Lenz claims he is pleased with the outcome of the change. "Oracle solved our heterogeneous hardware problem. It is the kind of thing that you read about but don't really believe works. We wanted to do this project properly, so we took our time and developed a logical design of data within the organization. Our technology coexistence strategy, and major hurdle, is

to be able to develop transition programs that access both our IMS data and our relational data."

There is no way users can do this on their own, according to Lenz. "We have to look to the vendors for support," he says. "We are looking to IBM or Oracle to provide us with key tools, such as an SQL interface to IMS."

Another example of the trend toward the migration of data base management from mainframes to minicomputers is provided by Boeing Computer Services Co. in Seattle. Boeing recently commissioned Integrated Automation, Inc. to develop a drawing and document storage and retrieval system. The system, which has the Ingres DBMS as its heart, runs on a network of DEC VAXs with 700M bytes

of magnetic storage devices and 64G bytes of optical-storage devices.

Operators use high-resolution displays to check the quality of engineering and documentation drawings tied in by many types of high-speed scanners. Once a drawing has been successfully input, it can be called back from the data base at will and examined or revised. Laser printers or plotters are able to give users hard copy, if desired.

Integrated productivity tools

Fourth-generation languages and related productivity tools such as report writers, screen painters and code generators all help developers speed applications from concept to final product.

With the upsurge of interest in applica-

tion productivity and portability, such tools have also become important for the buffering they provide between the application and the hardware and operating system. "The key to solving the technology coexistence issue," says Ron Hank, senior manager for corporate relations at Cincom, "is to have a language integrated into the DBMS so that the combined product completely handles all interfaces. Users can then move their applications from one environment to another, without having to change a single line of application code."

Amex Life Assurance Co. in San Rafael, Calif., which is using Cincom's Supra relational DBMS on an IBM mainframe with Cincom's Mantis application development language, has found that, with the productivity of these tools, more time can be spent on the philosophy behind the application rather than on the details of the implementation architecture and application coding.

Amex spent one year developing a strict entity relationship model of the

> "THE KEY to solving the technology coexistence issue is to have a language integrated into the DBMS so that the combined product completely handles all interfaces."
>
> RON HANK
> CINCOM SYSTEMS, INC.

company. The entity relationship model was developed in conjunction with a business model that defined the business rules of the company, and groups of users were interviewed by the MIS data designers in two-day joint application development meetings.
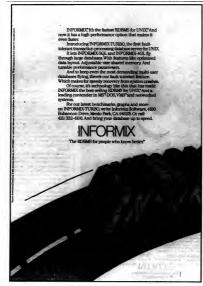
After these models were completed, a processing model was developed that showed which applications were on-line, which were to be batched and how data flowed between procedures. Finally, a technology model was developed that defined the hardware and software that would be used to implement the systems.

"It was a very interesting process to witness," says Lee McGee, data analysis specialist. "My senior management took the time to sell the other executives in the company on the importance of the process. Interacting with people and watching their reactions as they learned to think about our business from a modeling point of view was very worthwhile."

As Amex's time investment indicates, data modeling, once regarded as an academic exercise, is now considered a crucial step in the development process, largely because of the increased complexity of data base projects.

"Data modeling is not an esoteric pastime," says Chris Turnbull, president of Zanthe Information, Inc. in Nepean, Ont., "but a very effective tool that helps data base designers to better solve real-world problems.

"In 1977, Peter Chen of MIT published a paper describing the entity relationship model, which constituted an important extension to the relational model. The model views the real world as being composed of groups of 'things' called entity sets and the relationships that we know

INTERVIEW
RELATIONAL COMES ON-LINE

Robert Epstein, 34, is executive vice-president and cofounder of Sybase, Inc., as well as chief architect of the Sybase System. Previously, he was vice-president of development at Britton Lee, Inc. and principal architect of its data base machines. In the late 1970s, he served as project manager for the Ingres project at the University of California at Berkeley. Epstein recently spoke with Richard Skrinde about the direction he expects the market for relational data base management systems to take.

Sybase claims to provide the first relational DBMS built for on-line applications. What is the market response?

People are moving toward more aggressive, more interactive applications. And often, they are finding they must move toward new technologies to support those applications.

We're finding essentially two types of customers. The first type is the existing relational DBMS user. These people are now looking at building applications with stringent performance, integrity and availability requirements not provided by current relational DBMS products.

We also see new users who have never used a relational product before because all their applications require a level of function, speed and support that were previously not provided by relational DBMSs.

Hierarchical and network data base systems provide the performance, availability and reliability required for on-line transaction processing. So why use relational DBMSs?

This gets back down to the inherent benefits of relational systems — productivity, flexibility and maintainability, as well as built-in decision support capabilities.

Your data base is a mirror of your business. And, as things change in the external world as well as in corporate policies, your data base and applications must reflect those changes.

Relational DBMSs allow you to make those changes much more easily than with hierarchical or network systems. Also, when users need to run ad hoc queries on data, they don't need to transfer it to a relational system; they can actually have the

decision support component built right in.

What does it take for a relational DBMS to support on-line applications?

The three primary distinguishing features between on-line and decision support ad hoc applications are performance, availability and data integrity. There is no inherent reason why a relational DBMS cannot provide these capabilities. But the emphasis on relational systems up to this point has been on productivity and ease of use.

The founding of Sybase was oriented toward the vision that the market would evolve and start to demand that SQL be the only data base framework. Well, this couldn't happen if the product didn't have the ability to provide on-line support. And to achieve that, you have to build a new architecture from the ground up.

That architecture had to incorporate some of the things that worked with the hierarchical and network products, which are known for their high-volume performance and operational features.

What relational DBMS software architecture is required to support on-line applications?

What we've got is a requester-server architecture. Requester-server architecture is a term that is beginning to be used quite a bit, so let me explain the three fundamental concepts behind it.

The first is the clear separation between the front-end application and tools and the data base engine. The second component is that the data base engine itself, rather than the operating system, has to manage multiple users and multiple processes. We call this multithreaded server architecture. Finally, the third

fundamental component of requester-server architecture is the notion of moving transaction-integrity logic, or programming intelligence, into the data base itself.

Some of this we've taken from the mainframe world.

Multithreaded server architecture is a good example. This concept comes from the fact that, in the mainframe world, the data base, not the operating system, handles multiple users concurrently. Moving the data integrity from the application into the data base was done with the notion of adding procedural logic in the data base, and products like IMS and IDMS provide capabilities like this.

Is Sybase going to support users trying to migrate out of hierarchical and network data bases?

The first goal for adding conversion is coexistence. Applications are not static; they grow and change. Our goal is to use Sybase's distributed technology and open architecture to allow people to complement existing applications with new functions in Sybase. Sybase then acts as an application driver in existing application environments to insert and retrieve data.

To provide coexistence, you have to provide gateways to machine environments where you can send transactions to those machines and have them translate it into IMS, IDMS or whatever application environment they are currently running under. And then it must be possible to pull that data and extract it back into a Sybase environment as part of a full transaction or report.

What about distributed data bases?

There are a lot of issues with distributed. Right now, it's a technology in its infancy. And there are a few vendors who are attempting to provide a distributed solution — Sybase is one of those companies. Ultimately, it is our belief vendors will have to work together to provide a solution that is totally distributed.

Today, we are providing

transparent distributed update capabilities, complete with a two-phase commit protocol. We've implemented this first because in on-line applications, update capabilities are much more crucial than retrievals.

The requester-server architecture is especially important in the data base world for multisite integrity. This is key in establishing distributed data bases across multiple sites.

Robert Epstein

ALAN WITSCHONKE

Imagine the reaction of a person responsible for a data base in one city to the possibility that someone else, in a city he has never heard of, will be able to update his data base. There is no way that first person will allow that to happen unless he can control the kinds of updates that will be made.

What environments are you planning to support?

We've identified several strategic hardware environments we intend to support. Our strategy is to remain focused on those hardware environments. Because we are so oriented to performance, we can't afford to trade off performance in order to support a wide range of systems.

Currently, our system runs on VAX/VMS and Sun Unix, and we support the networks that are used to tie those hardware systems together. Our focus is on VAX, on the IBM mainframe, on a few key Unix systems and, of course, the personal computer. •

Coexistence

exist between these things." Zanthe has created a data base product, called Zim, that allows data base designers to define a data base in terms of the entity relationship model, saving them the chore of having to convert a model into relational or traditional data base format.

Many vendors are focusing on speeding the process of developing a data model into a finished application. Data Language Corp. has specialized in this integrated language and DBMS approach with a product called Progress, which has received much critical acclaim. It was selected by NCR Corp. to be the vehicle for

all future in-house development.

Applied Data Research, Inc., developer of the powerful Ideal language environment, was impressed enough with Progress to purchase the source rights to integrate it into its product line. Data Language Corp. is just releasing an application generator that will help speed application development with Progress.

Another developer, Unify Corp., has opted to create a relational DBMS application development tool for the Unix and DOS environments. The product, called Accell, is said to help developers build transaction-oriented processing systems faster by using an event-driven system in which users fill out prompts and select items from menus. The resulting application is then linked to the data base.

Focus from Information Builders, Inc. is a strong product that is gaining momentum as it is migrated to more and more machine environments.

It is SQL, however, that is destined to become the Cobol of the data base world. SQL is a key component in linking disparate data base architectures. It is the only language interface to a data base that offers any kind of standard across manufacturers. This is very important to large organizations trying to tie many data base systems into a network as well as to value-added resellers (VAR) that are interested in moving applications from one data base product to another.

Natural language interfaces are a specialized subset of the category of productivity enhancement tools. Natural lan-

guage products, available from companies such as Intellicorp or Natural Language, Inc., serve as front ends for query languages and provide a conversational means of accessing and retrieving data.

Technology brought to life

Data base technology has reached a plateau at which the tools exist to create extremely sophisticated applications. A shortfall occurs in the supply of skilled people who have sufficient understanding of these tools to put them to good use. To some extent, this gap is being filled by a growing cadre of VARs who are working to integrate relational DBMS technology into existing applications.

One example of this activity is provided by McDonnell Douglas Corp., which is acting as a VAR for Oracle in the computer-aided design (CAD) market. Recently, McDonnell Douglas interfaced the Oracle DBMS to its Graphics Design System (GDS) CAD system and created an interface product called SQL CAD.

> "HAVING superior technology is no longer the trump card in this business. . . . The relational DBMS vendor that flourishes will be the one that provides the best support."
>
> PETER TIERNEY
> ORACLE CORP.

Paul Scarponcini, product manager for DBMS and knowledge-based products at McDonnell Douglas Information Systems Group, explains what the addition of relational data base capability contributes to the product. "Users are now able to do some extraordinary things," he says.

"For example, the blueprint of a building could be created in GDS, and then a set of tables defining the attributes of the critical objects within the blueprint could be created with Oracle," he continues. "A query requesting the location of all fire extinguishers within the building could be entered into the system using SQL CAD, via its graphical interface. And the GDS would display all of the fire extinguisher locations on the blueprint as a graphic illustration."

Oracle has determined that, before the DBMS market evolves any further, there must be a period of integration and absorption. "Support training and education have been our marching orders," says Peter Tierney, vice-president of marketing at Oracle, adding that the funds raised by making the company public last year were not pumped into technology development or marketing as might have been expected but into the training of more than 250 consultants, the development of a network of 120 VARs and a beefing up of the education and support staff.

"Having superior technology is no longer the trump card in this business," Tierney says. "Before long, every surviving relational data base vendor will have a similar technology, and they will all be excellent. The relational DBMS vendor that flourishes will be the one that provides the best support. Even the largest MIS shops must rely on the vendor for support. Helping users achieve technology coexistence is, at the center, a support issue." •

Developers can't afford dependence on magic

BY STEVEN CANIANO

There's a scene being played out with increasing frequency between application developers and data base managers. It is a confrontational one about false expectations that has its roots in the mythology surrounding relational data base management systems. The dialogue usually goes something like this:

Application developer: "I'm having problems with my system."

Data base manager: "What sort of problem?"

Application developer: "Response time is just terrible. I think it's the DBMS."

Data base manager: "Why is that?"

Application developer: "Well, it just isn't a good product, and, besides, everyone I've ever spoken to says it's a real dog. I think we should convert to another product. I know of a better one."

Data base manager: "Well, before you do that, how about if we get together to discuss your logical and physical data base design?"

Application developer: "My what?? This is a *relational system!*"

In simpler times, when there were only two kinds of data bases — hierarchical and network — scenes like this were

The freedom of relational DBMS

In the modern world, there is another technology available to the application developer: access the mystical and magical relational DBMS. As everyone now knows, this wonderful invention frees the application developer from the necessity of understanding the laborious and highly iterative (and, in most cases, uninteresting) tasks of planning and verification. It is now possible to build applications without

even considering what used to take many months of effort. The relational systems allow us to define an application, throw the data base up and enter the "select where" world of data access routines.

Best of all, because so little time is required to build a system and because there are so many other products available on the market, if we get stuck with a lemon it would be a relatively small effort to rewrite the entire application using a new product.

How is it that the relational systems have become immune to the plagues that tormented their forefathers? Well, the truth is that they haven't, and anyone who believes otherwise will more than likely exhaust their fiscal year's software budget faster than you can get "fourth-generation languages."

A relational DBMS is really not magic, regardless of what you've been told. It is merely a sophisticated piece of software, and it is only as smart as you allow it to be. All the issues that existed with hierarchical and network DBMSs are still present in the relational world.

The beauty of a relational data base is that the programmer can be oblivious to the fact that the storage structure of a table has changed. However, this does not mean it is no longer necessary to be aware of storage structures. On the contrary, a data base should be built by a data base designer who has learned the requirements for an application and has carefully made choices by weighing access strategies against key selections, denoting techniques, secondary key selections and file placements.

If accesses are not carefully planned and users are given the freedom to access the data base in any imaginable manner, performance will go flying out the window. This would also be true of a hierarchical or network system. The difference is that while in the latter case people would think twice about traversing many

segments and links of a data base because of the enormous complexity involved, the relational model encourages ambitious queries.

So why are so many people blind to the fact that relational data base design is a skill just as network data base design is? Why is it that people who work so hard to write efficient application code allow a piece of software to control the heart of their system? Why is it that when people hear the word "relational," they suddenly believe in magic?

One reason is the undeniable simplicity of the relational model. That is an excellent feature when you want to prototype an application or build a simplistic data base. It is this idea of simplicity, however, that causes many of the relational products to earn bad reputations.

Part of the fault also lies with the vendors of the relational products. In an effort to sell as many systems as possible, they have, at times, done their products an injustice.

Many systems have been sold to unsuspecting end users with no reference to the importance of data base fundamentals. Customers have been led to believe it is the product that performs and that the manner in which you use the product is irrelevant.

Between this misinformation and the fact that the systems are so easy to use that "anyone can do it," it is not surprising that the result has been poor data base designs. The vendors have, in effect, made data base designers of us all, and there are now many people building relational data bases who have never even heard of data normalization.

Even more sophisticated users fall prey to sales pitches that concentrate on the bells and whistles and promises of maximum performance, but leave out details such as what you have to do to achieve the promised efficiency.

The worst part is that there is no screw you can turn, no query you can optimize more efficiently, no turbo engine you can add to the DBMS that will cure a basic case of poor data base design.

A user's first impulse is to point the finger of blame at the DBMS. After all, it was supposed to deliver the best performance without any effort, and it's not performing. The logical conclusion to this, of course, is to go out and buy a better product. And the cycle continues.

So who profits? Certainly not the user. After buying at least two relational DBMS products (which are far from inexpensive) and rewriting an application, probably using the same flawed data base design techniques each time, the user is stuck with a huge software bill, a system that still doesn't perform well and the prospect of having to call in a highly paid consultant to analyze his application and redesign the data base.

What about the vendors? Do they benefit? Possibly, but only in the short term, because eventually the misuse they are encouraging will rebound and blacken the reputations of what may, in fact, be very good products.

What can be done

So what is the answer? Unfortunately, there is no one answer unless we choose to turn our backs on the very real advantages that relational DBMSs offer.

The vendors could help the situation greatly by putting more emphasis on the workings of the relational model and on solid design and maintenance techniques. They should stress that good performance isn't automatic but depends on what a user does with a product.

Much of the application rewriting and data base conversion going on today could also be avoided if developers would look more closely at the relational DBMSs they have before looking for solutions in still another purchase. Chances are, a competent development group could write a successful application using one of the popular packages available today.

The real solution does not lie in DBMS selection but in data base design. Just because relational DBMSs are gifted with great flexibility and adaptability does not mean that we can afford to lose touch with the art of data base design. ◆

Caniano is a member of the technical staff at AT&T in Piscataway, N.J. He is responsible for the evaluation and recommendation of DBMS products for the Unix operating system within AT&T.

ACCESS
SNAPE

PRODUCT FACE-OFF
IDMS/R excels at volume, DB2 at complexity

BY JAMES BRADLEY

Two of the most important data base management systems on the market are IBM's DB2 and Cullinet Software, Inc.'s IDMS/R. Perhaps the best way to compare these two systems is to begin with what they have in common, which is that both are fundamentally network systems.

The term "network," first applied to Codasyl systems in the 1970s to differentiate them from hierarchical data base systems, has now become almost synonymous with the approach used by Codasyl systems such as IDMS/R. Unfortunately, this can be confusing, since it does not help distinguish Codasyl systems from relational systems that are also fundamentally network systems, such as DB2, which began to be important in the 1980s.

What exactly does this mean? A data base is basically a collection of files that are related. With a relational data base, the files, as seen by users, are rather restricted in format — no variable-length records and no duplicate records are allowed. In more technical terms, the files are of a restricted type known as relations. With a Codasyl system, the files are not restricted to relations, and variable-length records are allowed, although they are not common, thus, in practice, most files in a Codasyl data base will often qualify as relations. Therefore, from a practical point of view, we can often ignore the fact that relational data bases are made up of a more restricted kind of file than Codasyl data bases.

Network vs. relational

In saying the files of both types of data base form a network, we mean a network as opposed to a hierarchy. If the files of a data base form a hierarchy, we have a pyramid structure, with one file at the top called the root file. Call this File A. At the next level, there could be Files B and C. File A will be the parent of B and C. This means that for one A record there are many related B records and as many related C records.

In the hierarchy, B will be the parent of some child files at the next level down, perhaps P, Q and R; similarly, C may be the parent of child files W and X and so on through the hierarchy.

In such a hierarchical structure, every file except the root file has a parent, or equivalently, every file has zero or one parent files. It was structures such as these that IBM's IMS was originally designed to manage.

If a structure of related files does not form a hierarchy, it must form a network, for in a network, at least one file will have

more than one parent. Both relational and Codasyl systems can handle just about any data base structure and are therefore both network systems.

This last statement needs some qualifying, however. What connects the files in

any data base structure is relationships. One-to-many relationships, which are by far the most common in all data bases, generally connect the files of both Codasyl and relational systems in a network.

The methods employed in handling these relationships are, however, quite different.

Codasyl systems handle one-to-many relationships by means of a construct called a Codasyl set, in which each element of the set consists of a parent record together with its child records. Commonly, such sets are implemented by means of pointers embedded in the records of the files, as with IDMS/R.

With relational systems, the one-to-many relationships are handled by a variety of methods that may or may not in-

volve pointers. DB2 does permit the use of pointers, although these never have to be specified by the person defining the data base; in contrast, an IDMS/R Codasyl data base definition requires pointer specifications.

What is common to relational systems like DB2 and Codasyl systems like IDMS/R is that both of the system types can manage data bases that have a network structure, and the files of the network are connected by one-to-many relationships implemented differently in the two system types.

However, there are other types of relationships besides the common one-to-many type.

There are also many-to-many relationships. Again, both relational and Codasyl

Smart forms: What electronic forms do that desk top publishing can't.

It's the difference between making forms with a computer and using forms on a computer.

Desk top publishing is a very efficient way to produce documents, including forms. It automates the creation of forms. But it doesn't really automate forms.

Electronic forms technology does. Electronic forms do everything paper uses do, without paperwork. You can fill them in, route them, distribute copies, approve them, revise them and file them, all on your system.

New technology from Electronic Form Systems actually *combines* your forms and your computer system — and the combination makes both more powerful.

The key: keep the data and the form separate.

If you fill in a form created with a desk top publishing package, the data that fills the blanks becomes part of the form. With electronic forms, you see the form and the data together on the screen and on the printout, but the *system sees them as separate files* that can be manipulated separately.

That separation unleashes impressive power.

How a smart form helps a company work smarter.

Filling out paper forms takes a lot of time. Every process in your company is subject to the speed limit of paper. Electronic forms remove that limit.

The form appears on the computer screen. It looks just like the ones your company uses now. As the user enters information, the form helps fill itself out.

The form can do calculations with the data entered in a given blank and enter the result in another blank. For example, an invoice form can add the sales tax by itself.

The form can automatically pull in data from an existing database. When you put a customer's name on an order form, for example, the form can add the address, phone, account number, billing instructions, whatever you wish. Once on the form, this "imported" data can be modified just like data entered at the keyboard.

When the same information goes

on several pages of a form, the legal description of a piece of property in a mortgage document, for example, you enter it only once. The system automatically puts it in all the right places. (A mortgage company went from six sets of documents per person per day to thirty-six.)

Information on one form can trigger the system to pull all the other forms to make up a set. To assemble an insurance policy, for example, the system can key on the state and the insured's age and automatically pull all the proper endorsements.

Desk top publishing can't do anything like this.

How you "teach" your smart form.

To tell the smart form what to do with the data entered in each blank, you create a "form map" with software from Electronic Form Systems. It doesn't require programming skills; it's less complex than a spreadsheet.

You can tell each blank:
- A formula for automatic calculation with that data and where to put the result.
- Other locations where this data should go on the form and other forms.
- What other forms should be included in the set.
- Criteria for valid data: whether it should be letters, numbers, dollars, how many digits, how many decimal places, and so forth.

How the smart form can "teach" the user.

When you tell the smart form what to do, you can also tell the user what to do. You can create individual help windows for *each blank*. When the user gets stuck, a touch of F10 brings up a window with detailed instructions on what the company wants in that blank.

Your forms become the capture point.

Most companies spend money to capture the same information twice. First when someone puts it on a form, and later when someone reads it off the form and enters it into the computer. Electronic forms end this duplication because data

entered for the form can be exported to a DOS file for use in all your other applications. Data capture for the form and data capture for the computer are one.

When someone fills out an order form, for example, the sales information could be automatically sent to your inventory application. Travel expenses could be automatically copied from expense reports to a Lotus® spreadsheet in the department head's PC. Billable hours could be sent from individual time sheets into the billing and accounts receivable package.

To tell the system where to send the data, you create an "external data map" with software from Electronic Form Systems. Data can be exported (or imported) in Data Interchange Format, PRN (delimited ASCII), or System Data Format. In addition to Lotus, Electronic Form Systems supports dBase III, communications software and customer-supplied file transfer packages.

A true electronic form will eliminate hidden costs.

The smart form from Electronic Form Systems is more than a better way to make forms. It's a better way to manage information. It lets people work faster. It lets you stop handling the same information twice. And it cuts several other costs associated with paper forms. Some of those costs are visible, but the largest of them are hidden.

Visible cost — Creating forms.

With the Formcoder from Electronic Form Systems, you can create a new electronic form *and be using it in less than two hours*. No typesetting, no artwork, no printing. And it doesn't take a programmer, a good word processing operator can do it.

Visible cost — Inventorying forms.

Your company now leases thousands of square feet to store forms. And money is tied up in forms inventory, probably six figures.

Electronic forms are stored in the

systems can handle these, since, even though Codasyl systems were designed specifically for one-to-many relationships, a many-to-many relationship always breaks down into a pair of one-to-many relationships.

A major point of difference arises between the two types of systems when they confront a reasonably common but poorly understood type of relationship called a co-relationship.

Co-relationships can be handled easily by relational systems, but not at all by Codasyl systems. The problem with a co-relationship, as far as data base management systems following the Codasyl model are concerned, is that it has no one-to-many aspect that will allow the Codasyl set structure for the one-to-many rela-

ships to be used.

Relational systems, on the other hand, manage relationships by equating field values in related files, so that essentially any kind of relationship can be handled, one way or another.

A richness of relationships

This brings us to the essence of the difference between Codasyl and relational data base management systems. Even though both systems permit the management of network data bases, the network data base in the relational case may be made up of files connected by a richer variety of relationships than in the Codasyl case.

This richness and the resulting flexibility has made it possible to design nonprocedural languages of immense power to

manipulate relational data bases. The SQL language for DB2, which has been widely implemented in a variety of other relational systems as well, is the best example. Codasyl systems have no language that can compare.

Cullinet has added a relational front end to its Codasyl IDMS system, calling the hybrid system IDMS/R. However, it does not permit the use of SQL, which is rapidly becoming the standard nonprocedural data base language.

With a nonprocedural language, you specify the processing required instead of constructing a routine to specify how it should be carried out. With relational systems, the required processing routine is generated automatically from the specification in SQL.

If the relational front end of IDMS/R does not permit the use of SQL, what does it do? It permits the use of views, something that is easily possible with relational systems using the nonprocedural language SQL but not with Codasyl systems.

With an SQL expression, you can specify the construction and retrieval of what is essentially a new file formed from data in multiple files of the data base. If this new file is specified as a view (with SQL), it can then be used for further manipulation by SQL. This facility can be useful when a complex SQL expression is needed to construct the view, but only simple SQL expressions are needed to manipulate it afterward. Without the view facility, complex SQL expressions would be needed with every manipulation of the data involved.

IDMS/R provides two facilities for handling views. One is the logical record facility that permits a view to be formed from a Codasyl data base. The other is automatic system facility (ASF), which permits a data base to be defined with files that are relations, with no need for Codasyl set definitions for the one-to-many re-

> IDMS/R is fundamentally a Codasyl system with some facilities of a limited nature similar to those commonly found in relational systems. In contrast, DB2 is close to being a true relational system with all the flexibility that that entails.

computer so most of that money goes right to the bottom line. You can store as many as 5,000 different forms on an IBM® microcomputer and an unlimited number on a mainframe.

One insurance company projects annual savings of $1.8 million in warehousing costs alone.

These savings are significant, but the visible costs of paper forms are only the tip of the iceberg. The hidden costs can be ten, twenty, maybe fifty times greater.

Hidden cost —
Using the wrong form.
There's a Murphy's law of forms: If the wrong form can be used, it *will* be.

With electronic forms you can control *who* uses a form, *which* form they use, and what they use it *for.*

You can restrict certain forms to certain people or departments.

Nobody will confuse two forms that look alike. They request a form by name or number and that's the form the computer gives them.

When a form is revised, you simply replace the old one with the new one in the computer.

Hidden cost — The cost of running out.
Right now, several people in your company have run out of a form they need. They're wasting time looking for more. The missing form is also delaying revenue, slowing the whole financial pulse of your company.

Electronic forms never run out. Supply always equals demand. One insurance company produces

15,000 policies every night using electronic forms. They are never short a single policy page.

Hidden cost — Forms obsolescence.
Needs change, laws change, and suddenly a lot of your paper forms aren't worth the paper they're printed on. One bank estimates that out-of-date forms were costing them $35,000 per month.

Electronic forms eliminate this waste entirely. When a form goes out of date, you just move it to another computer file and put the new one in its place.

Hidden cost — Forms management and enforcement.
With technology from Electronic Form Systems, the creation, management and processing of every form in your company are brought into a single integrated system. You'll get up-to-the-minute summaries of how many times a form has been used, how long since it was revised, what the current revision looks like, and so forth. Bootleg forms disappear.

Combine the power of forms and computers.
The computer has given business paperless typing, paperless filing, and paperless mailing. Now the paperless form is here. And Electronic Form Systems offers proven hardware and software that are already working in hundreds of installations. It is the only fully integrated system capable of handling forms creation, forms management, and forms processing. You can im-

plement it as a centralized system based on your IBM mainframe or as a distributed system using IBM microcomputers. You don't have to rewrite your applications software to use it, and it works with several different makers of printer.

Electronic forms. They do everything your paper ones do. Without the paperwork.

Send for free information. Call 1-800 FORM-FREE. Or fill out the coupon below.

lationships. This type of ASF-relational data base is manipulated procedurally within a program and can be manipulated nonprocedurally at a terminal in a restricted fashion by Cullinet's Online Query.

In summary, IDMS/R is fundamentally a Codasyl system with some facilities of a limited nature similar to those commonly found in relational systems. In contrast, DB2 is close to being a true relational system with all the flexibility that that entails. Both systems can handle a network-structured data base whose files are connected by common one-to-many relationships.

It might look from this discussion that DB2 is undisputedly the better system. However, "better" is a subjective term, and it would be wise to ask, "better for what?"

There is no doubt DB2 rests on a superior foundation. However, this superior foundation and the powerful facilities in DB2 take their toll when it comes to ordinary transaction processing. For processing simple transactions with only a few data base files connected by the common one-to-many relationships, DB2 is currently significantly slower than IDMS/R, mainly because of the sheer amount of DB2 code that has to be executed per transaction.

Thus, for ordinary transaction processing with ordinary data bases, IDMS/R will do the job and do it very well. DB2 will do things that are either very difficult or even impossible with IDMS/R, such as nonprocedural manipulation involving off-beat relationships. If that is what you require, then DB2 is indeed the better system. ●

Tracking the nation's trees, bees and bears

BY JOSH BRACKETT

If you work for the National Park Service at any one of its 337 sites in the U.S. and you have termites, you can use the service's central data base management system to get rid of them.

After you log on to Common, the system is called, and you choose Pest Management from the menu, you answer a branching series of questions the system uses to diagnose such problems. After pinpointing the problem, Common suggests an environmentally benign solution, if there is one. If there isn't one, or if the solution suggested doesn't work, you can use the system to request permission to apply a pesticide.

The idea for the Common system, according to Anne Frondorf, program analyst in the Natural Resources and Environment office in Washington, D.C., stemmed from her office's desire to collect all of the valuable management data residing in separate files and data bases at Park Service locations.

At the same time, park staff wanted a way to exchange data about their projects, problems and special resources.

Resource roundup

The national data base system Frondorf and others envisioned would provide regional and servicewide data summaries and cross-disciplinary reports combining, for instance, a park's budget information, acreage numbers, plant and animal observation data, visitor statistics and the name of the local congressman.

Parts of the system were prototyped on the Park Service's Hewlett-Packard Co. 3000, using Image, HP's data base management software. It quickly became evident, however, that Image, a transaction-oriented, hierarchical system, was not designed to handle unanticipated, cross-disciplinary queries.

At that time, the spring of 1985, there were not many truly relational DBMSs available for the HP 3000, however. The Park Service quickly narrowed the field to Relate/3000, sold by Computer Representative, Inc. in Santa Clara, Calif.

Richard Thorson, now systems analyst for the State of Virginia, worked as a consultant for the Park Service during the search. He recalls that the specifications called for a report-generation language that would allow users to generate ad hoc reports on-line and store them for future use, a fourth-generation language for quick application development and the capability to access all of the parks' existing Image files.

Relate/3000 was installed in August, and the first two departmental data bases, containing basic park and natural resources data, were up and running by December. It takes about three months to add a new data base module. Although the Park Service does not endorse products, they seem to be well satisfied with Relate/3000.

Recently, the Park Service produced, for the first time, a comprehensive report on the status of flora and fauna in all of its parks — their condition, threats to their well-being and the money and personnel available to address those threats. This report will provide the documentation necessary for future budget authorizations.

Best of all, Frondorf says, "This is not a static, one-time report." The data on which the report is based is being updated constantly.

What's the Score in Data Path Management?

Visual interfaces: Easy shopping but no browsing

BY JAMES LARSON

Nonprocedural data base languages, such as SQL, allow data base users to describe what data the data base management system should access without having to explain how the DBMS should do it. There are, however, some drawbacks from which nonprocedural data base languages suffer. Users must learn and remember the exact language syntax as well as the names and relationships of the object types in the data base. Browsing through the data base requires repeatedly formulating and executing complete requests.

The possibilities for overcoming these drawbacks include the use of visual interfaces and natural languages.

One method for helping users learn and remember the language syntax and names of data base objects is for the DBMS to display a syntax diagram, a graph whose nodes represent key words and options from the language, and a schema, a graph showing the names and relationships of the types of objects in the data base. A syntactically valid command is formed when a user selects a route through the syntax diagram and one or more of the objects from the schema.

This approach to query formulation is not yet widely available. However, with increased use of sophisticated workstations and bit-mapped screens, it may soon become a viable option.

Query-by-Example

One of the most popular visual interfaces to data bases is Query-by-Example (QBE). With QBE, a user selects the names of the files to be accessed from a menu. The selection of a table, containing the name of the file and the name of each field in the file, appears on the screen for each selected file. The user then indicates which records to select, the criteria for joining, or coordinating, records and which fields are to be displayed by entering the values and symbols directly onto the table skeletons.

A popular variation of QBE is a form interface to data bases. A form contains the same information as a table skeleton, arranged in a format similar to paper forms used in many offices.

Users may use a form for either data entry or data retrieval. When entering data, values are inserted into the blank slots of the form. When data is being retrieved, the blanks are filled with values of selected records. Values from each record are displayed on a single form, so the user may page through a set of forms to view multiple records from the data base.

When using QBE or forms systems, it is possible, by moving a cursor across the table skeletons or forms, to enter data-retrieval specifications in any convenient order. There are also fewer syntax conventions to remember than with SQL.

Browsing a data base with QBE or forms is not so simple, however. The user must repeatedly formulate and execute requests rather than navigate through the data base in a smooth sweep.

Browsing consists of four basic operations: structuring, filtering, panning and zooming. Structuring is choosing the organization of the objects to be displayed. In either method, users have little structuring capability because the forms have usually been designed already. In QBE, for example, the user can specify only the columns of the tables displayed.

Filtering is the process of selecting instances of the objects to be examined. Form systems can be used to retrieve records containing specified field values, possibly even for ranges of values but seldom for arbitrarily complex conditions. QBE permits users to enter specifications consisting of simple Boolean conditions, but arbitrary combinations of Boolean conditions are difficult to specify.

Panning is the scrolling or paging of object instances onto the screen. Both QBE and forms systems support panning.

Zooming permits the user to proceed from record to record in an ad hoc manner, familiarizing him with the contents of the data base and allowing him to zero in on desired information without repeatedly formulating and executing data base commands. Neither QBE nor forms systems support zooming.

However, several experimental data base interfaces do allow the user to zoom in or out to view object instances at several levels of detail. The fact that approximations of this capability have begun to appear in Apple Computer, Inc.'s Macintosh applications using windows offers hope that true browsing facilities for data base management systems will soon materialize. •

Larson is manager of a project to build a user interface management system for an engineering information system at Honeywell, Inc.'s Corporate Systems Development Division in Golden Valley, Minn. He is the author of *Tutorial on Data Base Management*, published by IEEE Computer Society Press.

VENDOR VIEWPOINT
A full house is better than just one of a kind

BY JOHN BIRCH

The major advantage of a relational data base management system is the gain in applications programmer productivity, which has been reported to be two to five times better than with traditional DBMSs. My own experience with relational data bases supports these claims. Not only are these gains found when writing new applications, but they are even greater when modifying existing relational DBMS applications.

What are not often discussed, however, are the particular procedures that must be followed — especially with DB2, the most-publicized relational data base product — to realize a net improvement.

Although most users would like to, few have production on-line transaction processing applications running on IBM's DB2 today. This is because while relational data base systems complement conversational transaction processors such as TSO and CMS very well, they are not a natural match with pseudoconversational transactions such as those in IMS and CICS.

Fundamental differences

Implementing a new CICS transaction processing application for DB2 is easier than implementing the same application for a traditional DBMS, because a relational DBMS truly isolates the application program from the physical organization of the data. There are, however, fundamental differences between a relational data base and a traditional data base.

To begin with, DB2 is set, or multiple-record, oriented, and applications should be designed with sets of records, not single records. If not, poor performance and high-system usage will result, because it will be necessary to introduce complex logic into the application program, and DB2 will unnecessarily repeat a number of data retrievals.

The same principal applies to conversion of existing applications. The worst thing you can do is take an existing application that is single-record oriented and simply replace every VSAM read/write call or DL/1 call with a DB2 SQL statement. The processing overhead described above will take place for each record requested, causing the application runtime to increase enormously.

Instead of trying what many people mistakenly think is the easy way into DB2, it is best to face up to the necessity of a redesign, which may involve changes to data and key structures, as well as application program logic. While you will have to think differently about how you access the data, the net improvement in performance will be worth the effort.

A second major point of difference is that relational DBMSs do not use physical pointers to navigate through the data but use the values in the data fields.

Data modeling is important no matter what kind of data base is used, but it becomes almost mandatory when a relational data base system is used in a transaction processing environment. In the case of

DB2, data modeling is critical because DB2 does not currently deal with referential integrity, which is a serious data integrity problem. Until IBM corrects this situation, as it has publicly promised it will in a future release, it is up to the user to remember to build referential integrity checks into the application code.

DB2 does have an optimizer that automatically optimizes data retrieval. However, if the data definition step is not given proper attention, no optimizer can fix inefficient physical data storage.

If you have a traditional DBMS such as IMS already in use, converting its applications to run on DB2 may not be cost effective. A more reasonable strategy is to continue to use the traditional DBMS for high-volume production applications and

use DB2 for ad hoc queries and reports, which is a natural fit.

IBM provides a data-extract program that allows users to selectively extract data from IMS data bases, VSAM files and sequential files and copy them into DB2 tables. Once you have put this data into DB2 tables, you can easily write applications that properly use DB2 functions, such as set processing.

Obviously, having two DBMSs is not an ideal situation. However, since DB2 and other relational data bases combine better programmer productivity with high system resource consumption, a two-pronged DBMS strategy may be the only practical approach for installations with high-volume transaction processing applications accessing large data bases. •

Birch is a corporate vice-president of McCormack & Dodge Corp.

IF YOU NEED TO KNOW WHO, WHAT, W

BASIS
Text Information Management System

BASIS ENABLES TEXT AND
DATA RETRIEVAL FROM
A GROWING WORLD OF
...

BASIS is designed to keep pace with your world of information, and, without the constraint of hardware dependence.

Because BASIS is portable, your applications can run on many computers, minimizing your hardware dependency as applications increase in size ...an important consideration when you are evaluating software for your text information management needs.

As sophisticated as BASIS may seem, it remains a system that is simple to use.

Fast, efficient information retrieval is possible to even the laymen platforms. BASIS uses "fast path" retrieval techniques, providing a simple, yet powerful query facility that easily leads searching easy. Novice and casual users may retrieve information and generate reports using menus and simplified command structures.

VENDOR VIEWPOINT
Higher purposes for data dictionaries

BY L. JEANNE FRIEDMAN

The basic purpose of a data dictionary is to inventory and manage corporate data. MIS organizations have long used this structure to tackle such tasks as data control and administration. However, data dictionaries have more to offer than just another level of control or administration. They can be a key to information integrity and productivity gains in application development.

Data dictionaries inherited a new corporate role in the early 1980s when the position of data administrator came into vogue. Managing information as a corporate resource became the new mission, and the data dictionary became the tool for analyzing as well as collecting corporate data.

In order to fill that role and make good on their promise of dramatic gains in programmer productivity, data dictionaries must, however, offer not only an inventory of data elements and tables but also the tools for defining the data and the business or application rules that operate on the data. What is more, they must make this information automatically available to all applications using the data.

A data dictionary holding application-specific information in this manner can lend tremendous power to an application generator. It allows the generator to use the information in generating a customizable prototype of an application while maintaining the integrity of the business rules defined in the dictionary.

If the data dictionary is a vital part of a data base management system, the rules defined for the dictionary can be controlled, managed and optimized for performance by the DBMS. This integration leads to the largest gains in application productivity and data integrity, because the rules are enforced by the DBMS wherever they apply, such as in interactive applications, queries and COBOL programs.

Taking full advantage

In addition to data descriptions — such as data element names, sizes and types grouped by data tables — that have traditionally been collected in data dictionaries, the following information needs to be defined for a dictionary to take advantage of its power:

- **Presentation attributes.** These refer to information on how data is presented to the user in an application, query or report and includes such items as default edit pictures and column headings.
- **Relationship information.** Relational technology allows the DBMS to relate tables by data values. However, additional information regarding the relationship is of extreme value to applications. For example, a data dictionary could contain information describing the relationship between a department and an employee, such as whether the employee is a department member or manager or is on loan to the department. This information sets the stage for an application generator to create a much more intelligent application.
- **Relationship rules or referential integrity.** One casualty of the demise of older data base storage technologies is the data on relationships that was built into the DBMS itself. The data dictionary needs to provide a means for specifying relationship rules, such as "do not allow the department to be deleted if there are related employees" or "keep the employees if the department is deleted."
- **Validation conditions.** The data dictionary should apply the same validation criteria, such as range checks or lists of acceptable values, whenever a data entry is added or updated, regardless of the application. In addition, the data dictionary should allow the user to specify multiple-field validation algorithms within and across tables.
- **Calculations or derived data.** This is an important area for achieving data integrity and productivity in application development and maintenance. Many data fields in a data base are basically holding tanks for calculations. For example, salary in an employee table is usually the result of a calculation involving hours worked and rate of pay, while order amount in a customer-order table is the sum of line-item amounts, which are calculations involving price, quantity and possibly discounts.

The new data dictionary must accommodate such calculations so they are performed consistently every time an application program calls for the result.

Friedman is senior product manager of data base and decision-support product planning and management at Wang Laboratories, Inc.

HERE, WHEN, OR WHY... HERE'S HOW:

BASIS systems are easily implemented, becoming quickly productive. And, that makes sense.

One of the best benefits of selecting BASIS for your TIMS is the ease with which BASIS can be implemented and tailored to your existing application environment. And, as many MIS/DP managers have discovered, BASIS even provides applications opportunities for end users, thanks to BASIS' fully integrated applications development facilities. Once implemented, BASIS databases are easily modified without disrupting systems operations. New files and record fields may be added or changed without retraining staff.

BASIS is accurate, efficient, and secure.

Password protection and privilege code access secure BASIS installations at the database, index, record and field levels, to satisfy the most particular confidentiality requirements of your databases.

If you like what BASIS can do for TIMS, then you'll love what BASIS can do for DBMS.

DM is the first relational DBMS with full-text handling capabilities integrated with complete database management facilities. DM provides superior integrity constraints, security features and minimizes data independence for programmer independence in DBMS.

BASIS and DM are both products from the minds of Information Dimensions, Inc., a subsidiary of Battelle — since 1929, the preeminent independent research facility in the world.

This proud heritage is your assurance the BASIS and DM systems are truly representative of the most innovative development in software technologies available for TIMS and DBMS applications. And, Information Dimensions provides a network of marketing, technical services and systems support, with offices and personnel worldwide.

If you need to know who, what, where, when, or why... then call Information Dimensions, Inc.

Mini/mainframe DBMS

COMPANY	PRODUCT NAME	OPERATING SYSTEM(S)	TYPE OF APPROACH	QUERY LANGUAGE(S) USED	SUPPORTS CONCURRENT PROCESSING	ACCESS CONTROL TO WHAT LEVEL	INCLUDES A DATA DICTIONARY	DATA BASE ADMINISTRATOR UTILITIES PROVIDED	INCLUDES FACILITY FOR DOWNLOADING TO PC's	PERFORMS DATA TRANSFER WITH WHICH DBMSs	PRICE
Amperif Corp. (818) 896-7006	RDM1100	Unisys 1100 Exec	Relational	SQL	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Data base design and load, file specifications/function codes, bulk load	No	Yes (with custom program)	$288,000–$300,000
Applications Software, Inc. (714) 891-2616	Interrogate	MVS, DMS DB/DC, CICS	Flat, hierarchical, relational to DB2	Proprietary, SQL	Yes	Value level	Yes	Utilities for archival purposes, nature of tracking for DASD storage and library usage by date and volume, annotation of data items and simultaneous sessions	Yes	SAS, Focus, Ramis	Contact vendor
Applied Data Research, Inc. (201) 874-9000	ADR Datacom	OS, VM/VS, VSE, VM/CMS	Relational	ADR/Data Query (proprietary)	Yes	Field level	Yes	ADR/Ideal, ADR/Data Dictionary, ADR/Data Query	No	VSAM, Total, DL/1, DB2/DB	From $114,300
Brainmark Computer Systems, Inc. (713) 621-2008	DB-General	Any HP 3000 operating system	Relational	Fortran	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Capacity changes, structural changes, performance monitoring	No	VSAM, Image, Turbo Image	$3,500–$4,500
Britton Lee, Inc. (408) 378-7000	BL2000 series	Hardware-based data base system	Relational	SQL	Yes	SQL level	Yes	25 utilities included	No	Standard PC data bases	From $293,000
	BL700 series	Hardware-based data base system	Relational	SQL	Yes	SQL level	Yes	25 utilities included	No	Standard PC data bases	From $125,000
	BL300 series	Hardware-based data base system	Relational	SQL	Yes	SQL level	Yes	25 utilities included	No	Standard PC data bases	From $17,000
BRS Information Technologies (800) 235-1209	BRS/Search	VMS, Unix, MVS, VM/CMS	Inverted file structure	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	Add users, create menus, performance monitoring and security	No		$20,000–$115,000
CRI, Inc. (408) 986-8000	RoboctDB	MPE, AOS/VS, VMS, Unix	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	User, file, field, data element	No		Yes	Image, Infos, others	$15,000–$110,000
Campus Analysis, Inc. (815) 523-9506	Pcase DMS-Plus	VMS, RSTS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Screen-level security	Yes	Generate data call modification, screen formatting, report generators	Yes	Any	$19,500–$25,000
Compu Analysts, Inc. (415) 988-7900	Mbase9	VRX, VRX/E	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Interactive dictionary creation and maintenance, dictionary analysis by element and subset	Yes	Works with all NCR file machines	$35,000
Cincom Systems, Inc. (513) 662-2300	Supra	MVS/XA, DOS/VSE, VM/CMS	Advanced relational, three-schema architecture	Spectra	Yes	Row level, every attribute within the row	Yes	Normal for automatic logical and physical data base design, DB Aid for view creation and testing, directory maintenance	Yes	VSAM, IMS, Total, Supra FDM	From $196,000
	Ultra	MVS/XA, DOS/VSE, VM/CMS	Relational	Spectra	Yes	Row level, every attribute within the row	Yes	Directory maintenance, DB Aid, Fast Utilities	Yes	RMS files	From $20,000
Cognos (800) 426-4667	Powerhouse	MVS, VMS, AOS/VS	Relational	SQL, proprietary	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Data base creation, organization	No	VAX/RDB, DG/SQL, Infos, TAX/RMS, VSAM, MPE, Image	Contact vendor
Compuserve Data Technologies (617) 661-9440	System 1032	TAX/VMS	Relational-like	Proprietary	Yes	Field, record, procedural, data set levels	Yes	Record descriptors, security provisions, damage recovery	No		$3,000–$120,000
	System 1022	TOPS-10, TOPS-20	Inverted file, relational-like	Proprietary	Yes	Field, data value levels	Yes	Accounting, security, lost-language statistics	Yes	None	$16,500–$72,000
Computer Associates International, Inc. (617) 280-1900	CA-Universe	AOS/VS	Relational	SQL, QUEL	Yes	Value level	Yes	Restart, recovery, backup	Yes	Through CA-Seri DG/Info, Total, DBMS, DL/1, IMS	$140,000–$375,000
Computer Corp. of America (800) 258-4100	Model 204	MVS/XA, MVS, VM/CMS (including IBM 370, and OS operating system)	Relational	SQL	Yes	Field-level security	Yes	On-line performance monitor, add and modify files on-line, backup of files during update	Yes	Any processor running under CICS or VM	$20,000–$200,000
Concurrent Computer Corp. (800) 631-2154	Reliance Plus	OS-32	Relational	SQL	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Performance monitoring, asynchronous index restructuring	No		$2,000–$24,000
Cullinet Software, Inc. (617) 329-1134	IDMS/SQL	VMS	Relational	SQL	Yes	Data item level	Yes	On-line backup, log-level utilities, logical system creation	Yes	IDMS/R	$5,000–$110,000
	IDMS/R	MVS/XA, DOS/VSE/SP, VM/CMS	Relational	On-line query, supports forms or SQL system	Yes	Record level	Yes	Off-load restore, roll forward/roll back, performance monitor	Yes	VSAM, Total, DL/1	$67,000–$333,000
Data General Corp. (800) 328-3436	Infos II	AOS/VS	Hierarchical	Present	Yes	Access control by user	No	Interactive data manipulation, incremental dump and load, data base recovery facility	No	Flat files, DG/DBMS, DG/SQL	$715–$3,420
	DG/SQL	AOS/VS	Relational	SQL, Present	Yes	Data item level and/or value level	Yes	Interactive data definition and manipulation, data base administration and performance monitoring utility	No	Flat files, Infos II, DG/DBMS	Contact vendor
	DG/DBMS	AOS/VS	Codasyl	Present	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Interactive data definition and manipulation, integrity verification, statistic reporter	No	Flat files, Infos II, DG/SQL	Contact vendor
Digital Equipment Corp. Contact local DEC sales office	RDB, TAX/VMS	TAX/VMS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Record level	Yes	Data manipulation, data maintenance commands	Optional	Web unload features only	$3,540–$56,050
	VAX DBMS	TAX/VMS	Codasyl	Proprietary	Yes	Record level	Yes	Performance monitoring of statistics, dump facility	Optional	None	$5,460–$66,150

The companies included in this chart responded to a recent telephone survey conducted by *Computerworld*. Further product information is available from vendors.

COMPANY	PRODUCT NAME	OPERATING SYSTEM(S)	TYPE OF APPROACH	QUERY LANGUAGE(S) USED	SUPPORTS CONCURRENT PROCESSING	ACCESS CONTROL TO WHAT LEVEL	INCLUDES A DATA DICTIONARY	DATA BASE ADMINISTRATOR UTILITIES PROVIDED	INCLUDES FACILITY FOR DOWNLOADING TO PCs	PERSONAL DATA TRANSFER WITH WHICH ORACLE	PRICE
Exact Systems & Programming Corp. (914) 268-8644	DPA-4	DG operating systems, RDOS, AOS, AOS/VS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	File and record definition, display of data at data base utility, development language	No	Infos	$1,200-$36,000
Financial Technologies International, Inc. (212) 912-8500	DB Ad for DBMS	MVS	NA	Proprietary	Yes	—	No	Reporting, data-enquiry utilities	No	IMS	$15,000
Fulcrum Technologies, Inc. (613) 238-1761	Fulcrum Ful/Text	MVS, Unix, VAX/VMS, AOS/VS	Inverted file structure	None	Yes	Document level	No	Usage monitoring, document collection administration	No	—	$5,000-$50,000
General Data Systems, Ltd. (215) 965-1780	GDX	Any IBM 3000 series, 4300 series and compatible mainframe operating systems	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	Full audit, performance monitoring and audit reporting, data dictionary cross-reference	Yes	IMS, VSAM	$20,000-$150,000
Gentry, Inc. (415) 547-6134	PAL	MPE, any operating system running on the HP 3000	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Beyond field level	Yes	—	Yes	Maxcess	$7,700
Harris Corp. (800) 442-7747	Unify	Unix	Relational	SQL	Data item level	Yes	User security, backup and transaction logging utilities, menu management	No	Any DBMS supporting SQL and flat file import utility	Contact vendor	
	Oracle 5.0	Unix	Relational	SQL	Data item level	Yes	Oracle deploy system, auditing facility, data loader, after-image journaling	No	NA	Contact vendor	
Henco Software, Inc. (617) 890-8670	Info DB Plus	VAX/VMS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Screen-based data dictionary, backup facility, re-org utilities, traditional DBMS with un-structured text fields	No	Native file structures	Contact vendor
Hewlett-Packard Co. Contact local HP office	Turbo Image	MPE, MPE XL	Network DBMS	Query language	Data item level	No	Creates data bases and erases them, shows users of data base, restructuring	No	NA	Contact vendor	
	HP SQL	HP-UX, MPE, MPE UL	Relational	SQL	Data item level	Yes	NA	No	NA	$4,000-$15,000	
	Allbase	HP-UX, MPE, MPE UL	Relational, network	SQL, JQuery	Data item level	Yes	Data base creation	No	NA	$20,000-$30,000	
Honeywell Bull, Inc. (800) 328-5111 ext. 90	Multrap Relational Data Store	Multics	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Table level	No	Restructuring capabilities, decentralized administration	No	—	Contact vendor
	IDS/2	GECOS	Codasyl	SQL, QRP/PLP	Physical record level	Yes	Save and restore, analysis utilities, restructuring and re-organization	No	I-D-S/2 is a mini-computer environment	Contact vendor	
	Inwnd	GECOS 8 for Intend	Relational	SQL	Page level	Yes	Load facilities, optimizing utilities, screen of mainframe programs utilities	No	—	$8,000-$14,000	
IBM Contact local IBM sales office	DB2	MVS/370, MVS/XA, MVS/750	Relational	SQL	Page level	Yes	Recovery backup, on-line Help facilities, performance statistics	—	IMS, VSAM	Contact vendor
	IMS/VS-DB	MVS/370, MVS/XA	Hierarchical	DL/1	Field level	Yes	Backup, recovery and reorganization utilities	No	VSAM, DB2	Contact vendor	
Information Builders, Inc. (218) 736-4433	Focus	VM, MVS, VAX/VMS, Inix, Wang VS	Shared relational	Proprietary	Yes	Record level	Yes	Report generator, dialogue manager, application development utilities	Yes	IMS, DB2, SQL/DS	$43,000-$100,000
Information Dimensions, Inc. (800) 328-2648	DM	VAX/VMS, Control Data NOS/VE	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	Report writer, language-oriented dependent interface, Cobol and Fortran interface	No	—	$25,000-$43,500
Information Structures, Inc. (303) 355-8911	Base/OE	VAX/VMS, RSX	Hierarchical	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	No	None	No	None	Contact vendor
Informix Software, Inc. (415) 322-4100	Informix SQL	VMS, DOS, all Unix versions	Relational	SQL	Yes	Field level	Yes	Report generator, screen generator, table/structure schema editor	No	Lotus's 1-2-3	Contact vendor
	Informix 4GL	VMS, DOS, all Unix versions	Relational	SQL	Yes	Field level	Yes	Report writer, screen generator, prototyping facilities	No	—	Contact vendor	
Intelligent Information Systems, Inc. (313) 996-3488	IIS/Deniye	VAX/VMS	Hierarchical, co-relational, network	Form-driven	Yes	Field level	Yes	Loader, dictionary report, automatic generation of file maintenance utilities	No	Any RMS file	$15,800-$50,000
Interbase Software Corp. (617) 648-3977	Interbase	VAX/VMS, VAX /Ultrix	Distributed	SQL, proprietary	Yes	Field, row levels	Yes	Backup utility, data base maintenance utility	No	RDB/VMS	$15,000-$75,000
International Parallel Machines (617) 990-2977	IPOS	IPOS (proprietary)	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	No	Data base library	No	DB3, Ingres	Contact vendor
MAI Basic Four, Inc. (714) 731-5100	MAI Gespo	BOSS/IX, BOSS/VS	Relational	Query-by-Example	Yes	User-level security	Yes	Data item where used, file pro- gram cross-reference, data impact report	Yes	Any on-line file	$995-$10,900
Microform Trans-Lingual (612) 944-0861	Dtsrv	VMS, MVS/CICS, VM/CMS, MVS & CICS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	—	—	—	Yes	Any DBMS through export-import file listing	$15,000
Must Software International (203) 762-2511	Nomad 2	VM/CMS, MVS/XA, MVS/750	Relational, hier-archical	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	Function to build data dictio- nary, data base check for fragmentation statistics	No	DB2, SQL/DS, IDMS	$49,000-$120,000
National Information Systems, Inc. (408) 257-7700	Accent R	TOPS-10, TOPS-20, VMS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	Recovery processing, bootlanguage interface	Optional	Through host-language inter- face only	$4,000-$99,000
Officesmiths, Inc. (613) 235-6740	The Officesmiths	Unix	Hierarchical	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	Report generation screen generator, 4GL	No	Unify	$5,000-$90,000

COMPANY	PRODUCT NAME	OPERATING SYSTEM(S)	TYPE OF APPROACH	QUERY LANGUAGE(S) USED	SUPPORTS CONCURRENT PROCESSING	ACCESS CONTROL TO WHAT LEVEL	INCLUDES A DATA DICTIONARY	DATA BASE ADMINISTRATOR UTILITIES PROVIDED	INCLUDES FACILITY FOR DOWNLOADING TO PCs	PERFORMS DATA TRANSFER WITH WHICH DBMSs	PRICE
On-Line Software International, Inc. (800) 526-0272	Ramis Information System	DOS/VSE, MVS/XA, VM/CMS, VM/CMS	Relational	SQL/DS	Yes	File level	Yes	Utilities program included	Yes	DB2, DL/I, IMS/VS, SQL/DS, Adabas, IDMS/R, Total	$49,000-$115,000
Oracle Corp. (800) 345-DBMS	Oracle	VM/CMS, MVS, VAX/VMS, VAX/Ultrix, Unix System V, 4.2	Relational	SQL, SQL:Forms, Query-by-Example	Yes	Data field level	Yes	SQL:Loader for file conversion, SQL:Forms 4GL application generator; SQL:Connect for interfacing to DB2	Yes	DB2, SQL/DS	Contact vendor
Prime Computer, Inc. (617) 655-8000	Prime Information	Prime	Distributed relational	English structure for 4GL	Yes	Subvalue level	Yes	System catalog, security, backup ability	Yes	—	$5,000-$25,000
	Prime Oracle	Primos	Relational	SQL	Yes	Value level	Yes	Import/export for table backup and recovery, DDL for converting flat ASCII files in Prime Oracle tables, performance tuning capabilities, multitable clustering, indexing	Yes	DB2, SQL/DS	$10,000-$80,000
Public Office Corp. (202) 638-9999	Sesame	VAX/VMS	Proprietary	Proprietary	Yes	Data value level	Yes	Reorganization of data, evaluates data from foreign systems, reads any fixed-length tape, includes any data base	Yes	Any	$8,200-$50,000
Quodata Corp. (203) 728-6777	QDMS-R	VAX/VMS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Bit level	Yes	Report generator, screen-based administrative server	Yes	PowerRamse, RDB, DBMS/32	From $12,000
Relational Technology, Inc. (800) 4-INGRES	Ingres	Most Unix systems, MS-DOS, VM/CMS, AIX, PC-DOS, VAX/VMS, Ultrix	Relational	SQL, QUEL	Yes	Field, time, data, user levels	Yes	Concurrency/recovery/audit facilities, query cost, query plans, set-like maximum concurrency allowable, user-settable concurrency-control mechanisms	Yes	ASCII, fixed files, Rdb, DB2, delimited files	$1,000-$100,000
Rhodnius, Inc. (416) 922-1743	Empress 32	VAX/VMS, Unix	Relational	SQL	Yes	Field level	Yes	Automatic data conversion, integration with non-data-base data	Yes	$9,000-$100,000
Rof Corp. (913) 782-8544	IMPRS	VAX/VMS, RSTS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Record level	No	—	No	—	$10,000-$20,000
SAS Institute, Inc. (919) 467-8000	Data Management Software	OS/VM, DOS/VSE, NOS, OS-1198	Hierarchical	Proprietary	Yes	Value level	Yes	Accounting log, rollback and restore, report writing	Yes	DB2, IMS	From $12,000
Saturn Systems, Inc. (800) 328-6145	Saturn-Base	VMS, RSX, TSX, PGS, RSTS	Relational	SQL	Yes	File level	Yes	Relaying, data file extension, password modification	No	Any with ASCII files	$1,850-$14,000
Seed Software Corp. (800) 445-3307	Seed DBMS, Pronod	VM/CMS, VM/CMS, OS/2, PC-DOS, MS-DOS, Primos	Codasyl	Proceed, DBQuery	Yes	Item level	Under development	Statistics on usage, optimization tool, randomize data page dump with all pointers, broken-pointer search, broken-pointer repair	No	From $995-$78,950	
Signal Technology, Inc. (800) 235-5787	Omnibase	VAX/VMS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Field level	Yes	—	No	Botton-Lee data bases	$5,000-$55,000
	Smartstar	VAX/VMS, MicroVMS	Relational	SQL	Yes	Field level	No	VAX/RDB	Yes	Decstore, VAX 3GL languages, Oracle, Ingres, VAX RMS programs	$3,500-$5,000
Software AG of North America, Inc. (703) 860-5050	Adabas	All IBM OS, VAX/VMS, VAX/VMS	Relational	Natural, 3GL screen through SQL-based screen	Yes	File, field, value within field levels	Yes	All functions incorporated into base product	Optional	Any	Contact vendor
Sun Microsystems, Inc. (415) 960-1300	Sun Ingres	Sun version of Unix 4.2	Relational, network	SQL	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Report writer, transaction logging	Yes	Unify, Ingres through batch conversion	$2,000-$3,000
	Sun Unify	Sun version of Unix 4.2	Relational	SQL, QUEL	Yes	Data item level	Yes	Report writer, transaction logging, custom forms	No	Unify	$2,500-$4,000
Sybase, Inc. (415) 548-4500	Sybase System A	Sun Unix, VAX/VMS, VAX/Ultrix	Relational	SQL, proprietary	Yes	Any level	Yes	Data base consistency checker, dump and load, bulk copy	No	VAX RDB	$10,000-$100,000
Tandem Computers, Inc. (408) 725-6000	Nonstop SQL	Guardian 90	Relational	SQL	Yes	Value via SQL views	Yes	File utility programs, disk space analysis/disk space compression, backup/restore	Yes	Informix	$3,000-$4,000
Ultimate Corp. (800) 694-0134	Ultimate Operating System	Ultimate, Pick enhanced	Proprietary	Proprietary	Yes	Value level	Yes	Restart, recovery, backup, full application development suite	Yes	Any Pick system, RMS	Contact vendor
Unify Corp. (916) 920-9092	Unify	Unix, MS-DOS, PC-DOS	Relational	SQL	Yes	Value level	Yes	Complete set	Yes	Optional	$795-$50,000
Uniara, Inc. (305) 443-7878	C-Scribe	Unix	Proprietary	Proprietary	Yes	File level	Yes	All	No	HP Image	$15,000
Unisys Corp. (215) 542-6911	Universal Data Management System	OS-1100	Combines Six flat relational, centered, reinforced	SQL	Yes	File level	Yes	Statistics gathering, recovery, debugging and audit trail	Optional	None	$49,000-$243,730
Userware International, Inc. (619) 745-6006	Uni-11	RSTS/E	Hierarchical	Proprietary	Yes	Block level	Yes	—	No	User Base	$7,500-$55,000
	Userbase	VAX/VMS	Relational	Proprietary	Yes	Block level	Yes	—	No	Any RMS-based file	$7,500-$55,000
Wang Laboratories, Inc. (617) 459-5000	Pace	VS	Relational	SQL, Query-by-Example for Pace Query	Yes	Value level	Yes	Recovery and backup, cross-reference reports, copy tables	Yes	EDMS/P	$13,000-$39,000
Westmoreland Software International, Inc. (305) 368-5858	Add System	IBM 5360, System/36 PC, System/36	Relational	SQL			Yes	Performance monitoring, report generator	Yes		$5,600
Zortec Information/Unipress Software (201) 985-8000	ZIM	Unix, Xenix, MS-DOS, PC-DOS, Novell, QNX	Entry relational	Proprietary, SQL	Yes	Field level	Yes	None	Yes	None	$795-$25,000

BUSINESS   REPLY   MAIL
FIRST CLASS   PERMIT NO. 20   MALVERN PA

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Sorbus®

A **Bell Atlantic** Company
50 E. Swedesford Road
Frazer, PA 19355-9976

I₁.₁₁II₁.₁₁..II.I.I.I.I.I.I.I.I..I.II..II.I

Nothing scares Sorbus® people.

Whatever it takes to exorcise your system's demons, you can count on
Sorbus. After all, we have the best-trained field sales force anywhere,
with an average 20,000 class days every year. (Which makes our people
anything *but* average.)

And we support them with a 230,000 part-number inventory—
including more than 6.2 million individual parts, at last count. And we stock
them nationwide, so the part you need is usually nearby. Our elaborate
parts testing program assures performance, too.

No wonder our people are fearless.

Our customers are, too. In fact, a recent survey by *Data
Communications* rated us the "Best Service Organization." And we've
come out on top in *Datamation* and *Computer Decisions* surveys, too–for
eleven and eight consecutive years, respectively.

Don't get scared. Get Sorbus. Call today. **1-800-FOR-INFO.**

Sorbus®
A Bell Atlantic Company

50 E. Swedesford Road
Frazer, PA 19355

Sorbus is a registered trademark of Sorbus Inc.

With only one copy of Computerworld per department, security is extremely tight.

The more valuable a publication, the more important it is to have your own copy.

That's why we're offering you your own subscription to COMPUTERWORLD for just 76¢ an issue.

A week's worth of news for 76¢.

That's right. For just 76¢ an issue, you can find out what you need to know. When you need to know it.

You'll see what products breakthrough. And what products break down. You'll get the news and views of the industry. And the ads and advice of its leaders.

In fact, with COMPUTERWORLD on top of your desk, you'll be on top of your job.

And there's more...

In addition to your 51 issues of COMPUTER-WORLD, you'll get – absolutely FREE...

- 12 issues of COMPUTERWORLD FOCUS – an in-depth exploration of a single critical topic each month: communications, data security, PCs, Information Centers...
- Our special Spotlight section twice a month. Head-to-head product comparisons with an at-a-glance ratings chart. Security products, LANs, graphics workstations,...a different product in each issue.

Call today. And stop waiting in line.

1-800-255-6286
(in NJ call 1-800-322-6286)

COMPUTERWORLD
THE NEWSWEEKLY FOR THE COMPUTER COMMUNITY

Tandon exec passes posts to founder

BY JAMES A. MARTIN
OF STAFF

CHATSWORTH, Calif. — Tandon Corp. President and Chief Operating Officer Dan H. Wilkie has resigned that position, relinquishing both titles to S. L. "Jugi" Tandon, the company's founder, chairman and chief executive officer.

Wilkie, who has served in Tandon's president and chief operating officer since December 1985, will remain with the company to oversee its possible spin-off of a third-party service firm. Although plans are incomplete, Wilkie said discussions are ongoing with Tandon's board regarding his appointment as president and chief executive officer of the company's service organization.

"Tandon has wanted to have a more active role, and I've wanted to have more autonomy," Wilkie said. "A pet project of mine has been the customer service area, which I've been wanting to expand to serve non-Tandon products. We decided we would both be better off this way."

Wilkie, a longtime IBM executive before joining Tandon, brushed aside contentions that he resigned because of disputes with top management. "Anytime there's a company with such complexity, there are always differences of opinion," Wilkie explained. "My relationship with Tandon is amiable."

Several analysts expressed surprise at the announcement. "Tandon has just gone through a period of financial difficulty, with their recent quarters showing improvement, so it was a surprise to see Wilkie step aside," said Ray Freeman Jr., president of Santa Barbara, Calif.-based Freeman Associates, a consulting firm.

CEO leaves redone Tigera

BELMONT, Calif. — Former Fortune Systems, Inc. chairman James S. Campbell resigned last week as chairman, president and chief executive officer of Tigera Group, Inc., the renamed parent company of Fortune Systems' software business.

Campbell had helped orchestrate the recent sale of Fortune's aging supermicro hardware business to SCI Systems Corp. in Huntsville, Ala. In a statement, Campbell said the completion of that sale allowed him to become a principal in Management Partners International, Inc.

Named to replace Campbell as chairman of Tigera Group was Isaac Galinski, president of Industrias Gilinski, a diversified manufacturer in Cali, Colombia. Susan Bippy will continue as president of Tigera Corp., the company's software unit.

In financial results that partially reflected charges from its restructuring, Tigera Group reported a loss of $12.9 million on revenue of $3.3 million for the quarter ended June 30.

AUGUST 10, 1987

Parts tariff

result of the U.S.-Japan dispute over semiconductor trade [CW, April 27].

"Our member companies are deeply concerned about the ruling because it runs afoul of the 100% tariff," said Charlotte LeGates, a spokeswoman for the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA), which is based here.

Asked for reprieve

In a July 28 letter to the Customs Service, CBEMA called for a 60-day suspension of the ruling to give the industry time to rebut it. Also, the trade group is urgently seeking an interview with William von Raab, commissioner of the Customs Service, LeGates said.

According to CBEMA officials the ruling, made without a public hearing, is contrary to the long-standing experience of the computer industry and contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1985 trade agreement.

"It creates new, unfounded and unnecessary administrative criteria for determining the tariff status of hundreds of thousands of computer parts," CBEMA's letter to customs added.

The decision

The Customs Service ruling was issued by John T. Roth, the agency's director of classification, who argued that a circuit board capable of performing data processing and arithmetical computations is a data processing machine and, therefore, subject to tariff.

The industry generally refers to the boards as "single-board computers," he said, thereby confirming that they are computers rather than parts.

Roth's legal ruling asserted that even though CPU boards must be plugged into a computer system in order to function, they are distinct commercial products that are ultimately capable of being programmed and executing programs, thus fitting the definition of data processing machines.

Expansion boards and boards used to control peripherals are properly classified as parts, the ruling said.

Rumor mill

hunt of bad news.

One of those hunts, at least for many vendors of microcomputer peripherals, was the IBM Personal System/2. Its potential to rearrange that market niche created a volatile situation that many investors would rather not risk.

In general, the market seems ready to beat down the price of an otherwise solid computer company at the first glitch in growth rates. Two cases in point are Cray Research, Inc. and Alliant Computer Systems Corp. — firms with well-regarded management teams and impressive technology that seem well positioned for the long haul.

But both firms recently announced slower quarters than expected. Now Alliant's stock is hovering at the high hems after peaking at 37; Cray is near 100 after rising higher than 135.

Another factor affecting investors in the torrid pace of mergers and acquisitions in the industry this year. The Broadview Associates index of software and services industry deals is up again for the first six months of the year: 137 deals for $2.1 billion, compared with 130 deals for $1.9 billion in the first half of 1986.

A wave of industry marriages invariably produces an even bigger wave of takeover rumors — thus the laughable phenomenon of CDC's stock rising on

such a rumor. This rumor will undoubtedly take its place in the Non-News Hall of Fame, along with AT&T buying Wang Laboratories, Inc., AT&T buying Digital Equipment Corp., Ford Motor Co. and NCR Corp. buying Sperry Corp. and, most recently, Prime Computer, Inc. buying Data General Corp.

In reporting the gospel of NEC's stock last week, one national newspaper wrote, "One trader said that a rumor sometimes has much greater impact on a stock than fact." That line speaks volumes about trying to gauge a company's prospects as a vendor on what happens to its shares in the stock market.

Wider is Computerworld's senior editor, computer industry.

TRW service

"We want customers to recognize us as an extension of their company."

TRW's Customer Service Division is running neck and neck with Sorbus for leadership in the $1.6 billion third-party computer maintenance business. The division is faced not only with a recommitted IBM but with competition from other hardware manufacturers, such as Digital Equipment Corp., which are expanding their maintenance activity. Both the TRW division and Sorbus claim revenues of around $220 million. Sorbus, however, formerly owned by now-defunct Management Assistance, Inc., counts revenue from servicing computers of ex-sister company MAI Basic Four, Inc. as third-party revenue, which has added considerably to its market position.

No longer 'top banana'

"TRW was always the top banana in the third-party maintenance business over the last couple of years, but now they are sharing the limelight with Sorbus," says D. R. "Mike" MacNaughton, president of Business Development International, a Franklin Lakes, N.J., consulting firm that tracks the business.

TRW's plan to diversify its application and operating software maintenance and consulting services should help it fend off the competition, analysts say.

"Generally, the issue is not just being in the hardware maintenance business,

TRW's Snyder

but being able to implement different services," notes Rebecca Segal, an analyst with International Data Corp. "Software support, communications and training are segments that will help grow the business."

Snyder says he is on the prowl for acquisitions that would complement the firm's current business activities. The division is evaluating companies that maintain equipment in the financial services, retailing, resellers, government and medical markets. Through a mix of internal growth and acquisitions, Snyder says he hopes to double the division's revenue during the next three years.

The resources necessary to do these things and more are plentiful at a $6.5 billion conglomerate. Snyder says. TRW recently designated its Information Systems Group as one of the profit centers in which it will invest heavily. Snyder says increasing the technical expertise of his field engineers is among his highest priorities. To accomplish this, the division plans to offer a better training program and incentives to personnel.

Now Computerworld puts the power of over 800 on-line databases at your fingertips.

If you need instant access to news and information about your competition, your profession, technology, finance, law, or just about any other subject, Computerworld's SearchLink will give it to you.

SearchLink is easy to use and inexpensive.

All you need is a credit card and a computer. No modems.

No subscriptions. No passwords. No difficult manuals to learn. You can get up and running in just a few minutes. On you pay only $7.99 per search (a few databases carry surcharges) plus 25 cents per minute for telecommunications and $2 for each abstract you want to see. (You can also get hard copies.) You can charge everything to MasterCard, VISA, or American Express. ⬤ ▇ ▇

SearchLink provides 24-hour on-line assistance.

SearchLink even gives you free on-line tips from trained SearchLink search specialists if you have problems or questions about your searching. Just type "SOS" when you're on-line!

| ABI/INFORM • Business Software Database • Chemical Abstracts • COMPENDEX • Disclosure • |
| Computer Database • Donnelley Demographics • COMPUTERPAT • Dun & Bradstreet • INSPEC • ERIC • |

SearchLink gets you to the information you want.

If you've ever wanted to access databases offered by BRS, Dialog, or NewsNet, among others, SearchLink will access databases from all of them—without any

special subscriptions or knowledge of special search languages.

Put the power of SearchLink to work for you right now. Call 800-843-7337 (THE SEER) on your computer and get the answers you need to stay ahead.

☐ Please send me an "A User's Guide to SearchLink" — FREE!
☐ Please send me a list of databases available through SearchLink.

Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Co address _____
City _____ State ____ Zip ____
Mail to: **SearchLink**, Box 9171, Framingham, MA 01701-9171   CW

Call 800-843-7337 with your computer now!

SEARCHLINK
Your link to the world of information

To connect to SearchLink: set your computer/modem as follows: 8 bit "word" size; 1 stop bit; "none" parity; full duplex; 300 or 1,200 baud speed; no line feed on carriage return; X-ON/X-OFF supported. For more information about SearchLink BY VOICE, dial 617-879-0700.

Making the switch to sales

Vendors seek technology know-how for marketing positions

BY STEPHEN BANKER
SPECIAL TO CW

After pursuing an early career in data processing and assembly language programming, Peter Green switched from the technical for the "people" side of the business three years ago when he joined General Electric Consulting Services. Today, at 39, he is marketing and sales manager for the Northeast area, working out of Albany, N.Y.

"I was a machine person, and I said to myself, 'I can have more fun being a people person,'" Green says. That simple statement explains why Green and many DP people like him are jumping from technical positions to sales and marketing.

A computer products become increasingly complex in an era of rapidly changing technology, they are, inevitably, more difficult to explain. In some instances, computer companies are finding that the most effective people to showcase their products — and to differentiate them from those of the competition — are the people who have worked on the original design and implementation.

Superior financial rewards on

the sales side are part of the reason for the trend, according to those making the switch. One DP worker who is considering the change says, "Here I am making $40,000 a year, killing myself, helping the salesman make $80,000. Here, I know as much as him. In fact, I do all his work for him. Why don't I make that kind of money?"

"If I were still in the DP shop," says another worker, who has already made the transition, "my day would be 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., earning 30% to 40% less, and [I would be] underchallenged. Now, I like my job enough so that it's almost like a compulsion, and I frequently work from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m."

Not everybody fits

But the move is not right for everyone. The marketing job requires considerable desire. Despite the overall increase in income and job satisfaction, the individual who changed positions has actually taken a cut in his hourly rate.

"The technical people who move into sales are very customer-oriented to begin with," says Dennis Jolly, director of sales for PC's Limited in Austin, Texas. "There are people who are in technical jobs who are happy where they are and would not be happy in sales, because sales re-

quires some specific personality traits."

What are those traits? "Salesmen are very competitive people," says Harvey Silver of Dunhill Personnel Consultants in Tysons Corner, Va. "Every sale is a conquest. A person finds himself with his ego exposed to the whim of the buyer."

Silver suggests that the government marketplace, compared

shirt. In government sales, you get down there in the trenches. It's more prospect-oriented."

Tarnish to the glitter

But personal style is not the only obstacle to the transition. "You're going from salary," Silver says, "to a situation in which compensation is based on production. You have the risk of rejection and a series of highs and lows. All of a sudden, that money becomes less glittery."

There is clearly a price to be paid for the extra earnings in terms of hours, aggravation and responsibility. Sales jobs in the

> IN THE commercial world, the image of a salesman is different. Even your car has to be nice, in case you have to take a client out to lunch. A technical sort might not have that pin-striped kind of appearance."
>
> HARVEY SILVER
> DUNHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

with the private sector, offers a smoother transition for DP workers and other technically oriented personnel who want to go into sales and marketing.

"In the commercial world, the image of a salesman is different," Silver says. "Even your car has to be nice, in case you have to take a client out to lunch. A technical sort might not have that pin-striped kind of appearance. The government market doesn't demand the classic starched

computer industry are likely to take a worker away from home a few days every week.

Even the money is deceptive. A typical DP worker, earning perhaps $40,000 a year, is likely, at first, to be kicked down to $30,000 with the prospect of commissions. But before the commissions start coming in, mortgages and other bills remain due every month. The bottom line is that turnover among sales agents is consistently higher

than among technical people.

Manny Fernandez, president of Dataquest, Inc. in San Jose, Calif., draws a distinction between types of computer companies. "The best utilization of technical personnel," he says, "is when the marketing of the product is highly technical.

"Take the companies with the newest 32-bit machines, microprocessors and peripherals," Fernandez explains, "that's when a product tasks the computer beyond its normal applications, and you have to become highly involved in the architecture of the machine. You need a design-level understanding to be able to talk to the customer. Then, the chances are that someone from the engineering organization will make a hell of a lot more sense, taking it down to the device level."

On the other hand, Fernandez adds, there is the situation of "a company selling DP equipment into a DP shop to do the same things they have done in the past; there's no necessity for a technical person to be involved in the sale."

The consensus is that for those seeking to make a move, the best place is one's current job. As Silver says, "If the guy knows the product well, they'll give him a shot because he's bugging them to death. The companies aren't going to pay me large dollars to get them people who've had no experience."

Banker is a Washington, D.C.-based writer.

COMPUTERWORLD CLASSIFIEDS WORK!

- EMPLOYMENT TODAY
- BUY SELL SWAP
- TIME, SERVICES & SOFTWARE
- REAL ESTATE
- BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
- SEMINARS/CONFERENCES
- BIDS AND PROPOSALS

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Upcoming Computerworld Spotlight Sections

Issue Date	Topic	Ad Closing Date
Aug. 31	DBMS for Micros & Small Systems	Aug. 14
Sept. 14	DB2 Market	Aug. 28
Sept. 21	Hardware Roundup: Large & Medium Scale Systems	Sept. 4
Sept. 28	Hardware Roundup: Small Scale Systems	Sept. 11
Oct. 5	Hardware Roundup: Micros	Sept. 18

STOCK TRADING INDEX

Indexes	Last Week	This Week
Communications	101.8	103.4
Computer Systems	123.6	123.5
Software & DP Services	131.6	134.4
Semiconductors	117.1	120.3
Peripherals & Subsystems	113.0	114.1
Leasing Companies	116.7	120.9
Composite Index	103.1	103.5
S&P 500 Index	129.4	130.5

Communications

Computer Systems

Software & DP Services

Semiconductors

Peripherals and Subsystems

Leasing Companies

CW CHARTS: AMY J. SWANSON

Computerworld Stock Trading Summary

CLOSING PRICES WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1987

Communications and Network Services

Computer Systems

Software & DP Services

Semiconductors

Peripherals

Leasing Companies

EXCH = NEW YORK = AMERICAN; O = OVER THE COUNTER; L = SPLIT

D-C-E PRICES ARE BID PRICES AS OF 4 P.M. ON LAST BID
(L) TO NEAREST DOLLAR

Join the party

Tech issues push aside months of disfavor, host market rally

Two weeks ago, computer industry stocks missed the stock market's party of rising prices. Last week, they booted it.

After a couple of months of disfavor, technology issues roared back into investors' portfolios, leading a market rally that propelled the Dow Jones industrial average up more than 27 points Thursday and sparked other market indicators to record levels as well.

Seven of the New York Stock Exchange's 15 most active stocks on Thursday were computer-related, and all were gainers. Star performers included the following: Tandem Computers, Inc., up 2 points to 29¾; Hewlett-Packard Co., up 2⅝ points to 65; and IBM, up 3⅜ points to 163.

Two less active stocks gained more than 8% in value. Computervision Corp. rose 1⅛ points to 15¾, and Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. went up 1½ points to 19⅝.

Six technology issues on the Big Board hit their highs for the year on Thursday: Compaq Computer Corp. at 50%; AT&T at 33⅓; Unisys Corp. at 44%, its highest since a recent stock split; Uccel Corp. at 45; Amcomp, Inc. at 10⅞; and Contel Corp. at 37¾.

CLINTON WILDER

ADR greases DBMS's wheels

Claims up to 35% performance gain in new release of Datacom/DB

BY CHARLES BABCOCK
CW STAFF

PRINCETON, N.J. — Applied Data Research, Inc. (ADR) last week announced a performance-oriented release of Datacom/DB, its relational-like data base management system, that it says is 25% to 35% more efficient in transaction processing than its predecessor.

In addition to performance improvements, Release 7.5 of the DBMS incorporates a 31-bit addressing mode so it can take advantage of the facilities of IBM's MVS/ESA operating system. Release 7.5 operates above the 16M-byte line that constrains regular IBM MVS/SP users, and it takes advantage of the larger virtual memory above the line. The DBMS also frees up Common Storage Area memory, for which there is frequently contention as busy shops relying heavily on older, 24-bit applications running below the 16M-byte line.

Besides increasing transaction throughput, ADR spokesmen claimed, this release of Datacom/DB is able to trim CICS response time by 25% to 35% and cut CPU utilization by 10% to 15%.

The performance improvements stem from a faster set-selection optimizer that uses a proprietary statistical retrieval technique to select access paths and automatically stay abreast of changes in data patterns and keys. The optimizer is rule-based and can make trade-off decisions on access paths when it encounters complex queries, ADR spokesmen said.

Delegates were work load

Datacom/DB is capable of distributing the I/O work load across multiple processors, allowing it to exploit dyadic and quadratic processors for greater system throughput, ADR spokesmen said.

Release 7.5 is available immediately. It carries a price tag of $145,900 for IBM OS and MVS environments and $114,500 for DOS environments.

In addition, the Princeton-based mainframe software house last week announced added functionality in Release 2.4 of its Datactionary. The organized package is said to allow dynamic cataloging to support data base prototyping with change control of rapidly executed version. It also allows multiple test, production and history versions of data base definitions to be established, tested, used, archived and refreshed with integrity.

Datactionary Release 2.4 is available immediately and priced at $39,600 for OS and MVS versions and $32,600 for DOS versions.

Users edgy over VAX price rise

Digital Equipment Corp. customers were receptive last week to the price reductions on the lower end of the VAX line but stressed that they need more information about the price increases expected on many of DEC's other products.

"I would have expected [the price cut], since the Microvax III is coming out," said Larry Johnson, manager of MIS at Interlake in Burr Ridge, Ill. Regarding the price increases of up to 5% on most other DEC equipment, Johnson said, "I'm going to have a long, serious talk with my DEC rep." He said he was leaning toward Fujitsu, Ltd. disk drives on the five or six VAX 8250 and 8350 systems he might buy.

"As long as they keep dropping the prices on that low-end range, it suits us fine," commented Richard Baldwin, director of data processing at the Alabama River Pulp Co. in Perdue Hill, Ala. Last week, Baldwin received an 8250 system and said he is looking forward to the announcement in the near future of the VAX 8400.

Another manager, who is in the process of purchasing several Microvax 2000 models, said the 17% to 20% price reductions on those machines were most welcome. Steven C. Sneider, who heads computer aided development at Bartlle Memorial Institute in Willowbrook, Ill. also greeted favorably the ability of 8000 series systems to attach directly to a local-area Vaxcluster, which he said will save him the $13,000 cost of a Unibus channel he would otherwise have needed.

However, Sneider was less pleased with DEC's price increases. "I think their software is too expensive as it is," he said.

Donald Kolch, an applications analyst at a Caterpillar, Inc. facility in Pontiac, Ill., said the throughput increase made possible by DEC's new 1M-bit chip memory technology is good news because he will be using his VAX in a memory-intensive graphics application.

DAVID BRIGHT and STANLEY GIBSON

DEC prices

crease system capacity and throughput, the ability to directly connect to local-area Vaxclusters and the ability to support up to four Ethernet connections. DEC also halved the footprint of 8530 and 8550 systems configured for Vaxclusters.

IBM's question

The restructuring is "not atypical, because it's going through the same spasms right now — a constant rebalancing of the price/performance levels at each point of the systems line," said Stephen Dube, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers, Inc.

By being more aggressive at the low end, DEC is "creating in its own mind a position for a follow-on Microvax product," said Joseph Levy, analyst at Infocorp, Sandra Gant.

The Microvax III is expected to offer at least double the performance of the Microvax II, which operates at about 0.9 million instructions per second (see story page 51). The system will differ from the larger, VAXBI-base-based 8000 series machines in that it will retain the slower Q-bus.

The steepest increase was made on the 8550 system, which moved to $506,000 from $479,000 for a basic 32M-byte configuration. Prior to the March price restructuring, the price of the same configuration had been approximately $398,000.

The price of the VAX 8700, DEC's most powerful single-processor system, rose from $564,000 to $592,000 for a 48M-byte configuration, and the price of a dual-processor 8800 system with 64M bytes rose from $852,000 to $885,000.

Leading the VAX 8000 price reductions was the 8350, which dropped from $132,000 to $124,000 for a 32M-byte building block system. In March, DEC had reduced the 8350's price by as much as $19,000. The price of a 32M-byte 8530 system fell from $342,000 to $331,000, and the 8250 dropped from

$96,000 to $92,000 for a 16M-byte configuration.

In addition, the prices were very big," said Mark Roberts, corporate product operations manager at DEC. "What we did was just move some of the stuff around to make the line more consistent. We made the low end of the 8000 series a lot more competitive and enabled it to be expanded with more memory, which will make a lot of difference. The 16M-byte memories for the 8250 and the 8350 will give people a lot of performance. The larger systems being able to use a 64M-byte memory board will have a tremendous impact."

A marketing move?

Analysts noted that the changing of retail pricing is often no more than a marketing move and may not mean that much to large corporations that buy in volume. "The public announcement of price changes is really a marketing statement, as opposed to a real-world situation," Dube said.

Because DEC recently made software eligible for the company's standard discounts, most price increases on software would be negated, Roberts claimed. He said the only other products not impacted by the price hikes are the Vaxstation workstations and some recently announced servers.

However, DEC did not provide pricing information by press time on such products as disk drives, terminals and printers. John Rose, head of DEC's personal computing group, said he did not know of any price changes on the Vaxmate personal computer.

DEC claimed that use of the new surface-mount memory modules can increase system throughput by as much as 40%. The 16M-byte module expands the capacity of the 8250 and 8350 from 32M to 128M bytes, and the 64M-byte module doubles the capacity of the 8530, 8550, 8700 and 8800 systems to 256M bytes. Adding 64M bytes of memory now costs a customer $25,000, compared with $36,000 previously, Roberts said.

Ashton-Tate tests publishing waters

BY STEPHEN JONES
CW STAFF

Ashton-Tate moved to carve out a niche for itself in the desktop publishing market last week, introducing a $295 package designed for professionals with limited needs in that area.

The Byline package is positioned as a kind of workingman's desktop publishing program that does not require the high-performance hardware associated with such pricey software as Aldus Corp.'s Pagemaker.

Byline is aimed at what Ashton-Tate called an untapped market of word processor users who want fancier output but do not need sophisticated publishing skills. "We're planting a flag in a market that has great opportunities for big volume success," said Ashton-Tate product manager Bill Jordan.

Byline, which is Ashton-Tate's first desktop publishing offering, is scheduled to ship to authorized Ashton-Tate dealers this quarter. Jordan said preview copies of the product will go out to about 160 Ashton-Tate customers.

Targets occasional users

The package is the latest in a series of low-end desktop publishing systems that are aimed at the pocketbooks of occasional desktop publishing users. Byline will fit in between Software Publishing Corp.'s P.s First Publisher, which sells for $99, and Digital Research, Inc.'s GEM Desk Publisher, which costs $395.

Designed to run on IBM Personal Computers and compatibles with 384K bytes of random-access memory (RAM), Byline uses low-level monochrome graphics capabilities and does not need a mouse. Most high-end desktop publishing systems, in contrast, require high-resolution color graphics, a mouse and at least 512K bytes of RAM.

Craig Cline, associate editor of the Seybold Report on Desktop Publishing in Malibu, Calif., said Byline is the first product of its kind to provide a data base publishing capability. The feature allows users to import Ashton-Tate's Dbase III Plus data bases into prestyled forms.

Byline also directly imports and exports files created by such word processor programs as Ashton-Tate's Multimate, Wordperfect Corp.'s Wordperfect and Micropro International Corp.'s Wordstar. It also imports files from Lotus Development Corp.'s 1-2-3 and Symphony.

Lacks friendliness factor

Cline said the package's weak point is that occasional users may not find it to be as user-friendly as other low-end programs.

Once a user develops the skills to master the product, Cline said Byline might not offer enough capabilities.

"Although it's not as difficult [to operate] as high-end products, Byline is still difficult enough to use that when people get up to speed on it, they'll reach a wall of limitation and get frustrated," he said.

Software firms claim HP switch poses no risk

BY JEFFRY BEELER
CW STAFF

CUPERTINO, Calif. — Two suppliers of system utilities for the Hewlett-Packard Co. 3000 series sold last week they have been able to convert their products to run on HP's commercial Precision Architecture processors with a minimum of code revisions.

Unison Software, Inc. is nearby Mountain View, Calif., and Los Angeles-based Vesoft, Inc. recounted their recent visits to HP's Evaluation and Migration Center (SEMC) here, where the companies successfully moved their packages to the machines.

When the HP 3000/930 and 3000/950 were announced in February 1986, much of the industry voiced serious doubts about whether such radical de-

partures from conventional architectures could remain compatible with the rest of the company's minicomputers.

During a series of eight to 10 SEMC visits from May 1986 to last month, however, Unison successfully migrated four packages, totaling some 160,000 lines of code, according to Michael Casteel, Unison executive vice-president.

One of Unison's software products, a library package called Tapes, was ported to native mode, which allows the code to take full advantage of Precision Architecture's enhanced functions.

Two other utilities — a response-time measurement aid and a transaction processor — were moved to compatibility mode, which enables 3000-series programs to execute on the 930 and 950 without undergoing

their expanded performance features. The fourth package, a batch job scheduler named Maestro, was split between compatibility and native modes.

In Tapes' case, the migration entailed little more than restoring the code to tape and reconverting to native mode in Precision Architecture. Less than 1% of the package's 10,000 to 15,000 lines of source code had to be changed.

With Maestro, about three-fourths of its code, which was written in HP's proprietary SPL programming language, was simply restored and migrated to compatibility mode.

Like the bulk of Maestro and some of Unison's other products, Vesoft's MPEX/3000 productivity tool and Security/3000 utility were also written in SPL.

But even though the two software offerings were migrated only as far as compatibility mode, the company still felt the need to rewrite 2% to 3% of its 30,000 lines of code because of operating system-specific operations, according to Vesoft Vice-President Eugene Volokh.

Cincom President Yablonsky resigns

CINCINNATI — Cincom Systems, Inc. announced last week that company President Demna Yablonsky, who has been with Cincom for 12 years, has resigned for personal reasons. Stepping back into the presidency's role will be Cincom founder and Chairman Thomas Nies, who had previously held the title.

"It is necessary for Demna to relocate back to Pittsburgh, his hometown, to be close to his parents and family," Nies said in a

prepared statement.

However, Yablonsky, 35, said he is leaving for a better position as president of the Carnegie Group, Inc., a $13 million artificial intelligence consulting firm. Carnegie employs 150 people.

"I will be responsible for all the strategic aspects of the company. I'll be the head coach now, and at Cincom, that wasn't possible," he said last week. Yablonsky will also own stock in the privately held Carnegie Group.

During the past two years,

Yablonsky had emerged at Cincom as a strong spokesman for the company.

Yablonsky became president after emerging from marketing positions at the company. In addition, he oversaw the company's growth from $89 million in 1985 to a projected $120 million this year.

He was a key player in the firm's replacement of its aging Total data base management system with the relational Supra in the IBM mainframe world.

As a user of DEC and Apple equipment, Rodger Mansfield said he found Helix VMX an ideal departmental data base management. Mansfield, a senior management systems analyst for the Valley Systems Division of General Dynamics Corp. said he used

Helix on a Macintosh to develop a complex application in one weekend. Now he is implementing Helix VMX on a Microvax.

"We could have just used Helix for that project and gone on to a mainframe application, but when we saw it would solve a lot of our networking problems, we kept the Helix product," he said. Mansfield said he believes the DEC backing will make users

more comfortable with the Helix product.

Another user agreed. "We had always been sold on the user interface of the Mac and decided to apply it to data bases. The VAX came into play as we charted out our growth curve because the VAX is easy to upgrade," said John Demico, general manager of Public Enterprises, Inc. in Rochester, N.Y.

Keep on keeping me waitin'. Don't count on IBM to rush its introductory version of MVS — MVS/IS. IBM executives reportedly told analysts at a recent gathering in Dallas that MVS/IS will be available in 1990. The prepackaging is being coordinated by IBM groups in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Boblingen, West Germany.

This over happens with Mitch in charge? Users of Lotus's 1-2-3 Release 2.0 are still waiting for Learn and Speedup, two add-in enhancements for which a March delivery was promised. Sources at Lotus said the company's software developers are having trouble writing the Speedup recalculation feature because it taps directly into the actual code of 1-2-3. Meanwhile, Learn is ready and waiting for Speedup to live up to its name. Anybody out there still waiting for Networker?

The short and the long of it. Novell Netware users can expect shipment of Version 2.1 next month, and our friendly users group tells us OS/2 support will follow by year's end. But (there's always a but), Novell has confirmed reports that shipment of two gateway products, X.25 and the Netware Asynchronous Communications Server, announced at Comdex/Spring '87, will be delayed. No explanation was available.

As the world turns. Joint marketing agreements between minisupercomputer and technical workstation vendors have become quite commonplace of late. The most recent, expected to be disclosed at a New York press briefing today, pairs fledgling minisupercomputer maker Multiflow Computer, Inc. with Apollo. Apollo is an investor in Multiflow but also has a joint marketing relationship with another minisuper vendor, Alliant. Alliant, meanwhile, has a relationship with Sun.

Trading places. IBM has shifted responsibility for the development of its RT PC 32-bit Unix processor from the Industry Systems Products Group to the Entry Systems Division in Boca Raton, Fla. "This will provide a single development focus on technical and intelligent workstations," an IBM spokeswoman said last week. It also means that the RT PC will be refocused to reach a broader market. "We are targeting the Unix marketplace," said Merry Quackenbush, director of media industry and publishing systems.

It's a small world after all. Hewlett-Packard is reportedly preparing to release two microcomputers this fall based on the Intel 80286 and 80386 chips. The desktop machines supposedly offer the option to have both a 1.44M and a 3½-in. floppy disk drive built in. A lot of users have been grumbling about the conversion process since IBM released its PS/2 series with microfloppy drives.

Reaching for the top. Panophic wants executives to be able to query its Easytrieve Plus data bases as easily as programmers do. To that end, the Oak Brook, Ill., plans to bring to announce this fall a natural language interface to the company's Easytrieve Plus data retrieval system. Easytrieve Plus NL "will be an English-language product that creates mainframe queries from a personal computer," said Joan Fee, manager of Panophic's Personal Computer Products group.

Best of the batch. Software Publishing will usher in a new wave of desktop publishing with the release of a package that includes a built-in half-featured word processor. Other desktop publishing packages require word processor files to be imported, often through MS-DOS batch files that befuddle novice users.

OK, just one more late notice. Apple has been forced to revise delivery dates of A/UX, a version of Unix compatible with AT&T Unix System V and the University of California at Berkeley Unix 4.2. Co-developed by Unisoft and Apple, A/UX has been tripped up by performance problems and won't meet its July schedule, sources say. Unisoft delivered the basic product to Apple, which has been trying to graft its icon-based user interface to A/UX.